The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX........NO. 5728. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Formal Removal of His Remains from the Monarch.

Imposing Ceremonies in the Harbor and City of Portland.

Civic and Military Funeral Procession Through the Streets.

The Body Lying in State in the City Hall.

Appearance of the City and the Mortuary Chamber.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Portland, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

This morning early the whole city was astir and breakfasts were hastily eaten in view of making time for obtaining eligible sites from which to witness the disembarkation of the remains of George Peabody from the giant war-ship *Monarch*, and their subsequent transfer to the City Hall, where they will lie in state till Tuesday morning next. The day is rather chilly. A stiff breeze blows inward from the ocean, and heavy overcoats, furs and wrappers are positive necessaries for those who are awaiting on the piers, and all along the city shores, the disembarkation and reception of the remains of the great philanthropist. A sombre cloud hangs over the city, admirably in consonance with the solemnities of the occasion, as if the sun himself had draped his face in mourning. Everywhere the flags are at half-mast. The public offices, State, Municipal and Federal, are closed. The British ensign over the office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and the Union Jack half masted on the *Monarch*, betoken that two worlds are mourning the loss of a great and good man gone. The Falmouth House, where Admiral Farragut makes his headquarters, bears funeral sables on its façade and portico, and the observatory, on the highest point of land in the city, towering far up above the tops of the loftiest spires, shadows forth the same idea, by having both the British and American flags half masted, one on either side of its oval lookout. The streets are black with visitors, thousands of whom have come in by the early morning trains from distant cities, and by every species of private conveyance from the surrounding country, to witness the solemn pageant that this day distinguishes the fair City of Portland. Yesterday the Legislature decided to be present at the reception, and at the early hour of 5:30 A. M. a special train brought the members of both Houses from the capital. The Falmouth House is all astir with officers, both of the army and navy, who are running hither and thither, decked out in all the addenda of chapeaux, gold lace and nodding plumes. The *Monarch* and the *Plymouth*, the *Miantonomoh* and the *Mahoning* lie just off Observatory Point, under the guns of Fort Preble, and the sentries pacing the decks of the two first mentioned may be plainly seen from the piers. The decks of every kind of craft which lies moored alongside the wharves, as well as the wharves themselves, are black with an anxiously-waiting multitude of men, women and children, who are sharply on the lookout for the disembarkation of the remains. Everything that can float—rowboats, sailboats, yachts, steamtugs—all are putting off for the fleet, as I write, just previous to the disembarkation. There is a vast population in Casco Bay to-day. The steamtug *Patapsco* has just put off with Mayor Putnam and the City Government officials, and Governor Chamberlain and his council have taken up their positions on Atlantic Wharf, awaiting the arrival of the funeral escort from the fleet. The Mechanic Blues and Portland Light Infantry escorted the latter from the Falmouth House to the wharf.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

At 11:30 o'clock a slight movement was observed on the deck of the *Monarch*, and an additional flag being run up at half-mast on the mizzen, showed that the remains were being disembarked. Presently the small tug which received them, lying to the leeward of the *Monarch*, was seen rounding the bow of that monster vessel, and the small boats filled with naval officers that formed the water escort, began to put off from the *Monarch*, the *Plymouth*, the *Miantonomoh*, the *Mahoning* and the *Terror*. A signal gun from the *Monarch*, and these are all in position. Two minutes afterward the *Plymouth* fired a gun as the signal for the movement city-ward to begin, and the water procession commenced to move slowly towards Atlantic Wharf. The boats were connected together at equal distances, *seriatim*, in two parallel lines, three boats from the *Monarch* leading each column, and a tug at the head of each furnishing the motive power. The sailors in each sat with oars "tossed," and every flag on tug or boat was at half-mast. The escort came up to the city in the following order:

Tug with the Body.

Tug.	Tug.
Monarch's boat.	Monarch's boat.
Monarch's boat.	Monarch's boat.
Monarch's boat.	Monarch's boat.
Miantonomoh's boat.	Plymouth's boat.
Plymouth's boat.	Terror's boat.
Terror's boat.	Miantonomoh's boat.
Miantonomoh's boat.	Plymouth's boat.
Plymouth's boat.	Terror's boat.
Terror's boat.	Miantonomoh's boat.
Miantonomoh's boat.	Plymouth's boat.
Terror's boat.	Mahoning's boat.
Mahoning's boat.	Mahoning's boat.

The Naval Yacht Leyden, with Admiral Farragut and his Staff Officers, carrying also Captain Commerell, of the Monarch.

As soon as the movement began, the *Miantonomoh* fired a gun, which, in two minutes more, was followed by one from the *Terror*, then by one from the *Plymouth*, and so on, every two minutes, until the remains were put upon Atlantic Wharf. Fort Preble, meanwhile, discharged a gun one minute after the first one was fired from the *Miantonomoh*, and kept up the firing every two minutes thereafter, so that, between the three vessels and the fort, there was a gun fired at every successive minute. Upon reaching the wharf the *cortége* of boats closed up in parallel lines, a sailor at the bow of each holding on to the stern of the boat ahead of him, and in this position they remained until the casket containing the body had been put upon the wharf, and Admiral Farragut and staff had sailed between the lines and stepped ashore. The casket was then taken under a large shed, where Governor Chamberlain, surrounded by his council, was in waiting to receive the remains, officially, on behalf of the State of Maine. At this point the proceedings were both grand and impressive. Captain Commerell, of the *Monarch*, accompanied by Admiral Farragut, stepped forward from among his officers, who were drawn up in line in front of the officers of the American vessels, and being officially introduced by the Admiral, formally delivered over to Governor Chamberlain the care of the precious burden which he had brought from beyond the seas. The Governor, in the name of the people, accepted the custody of the body in a brief but pertinent address, and preparations were immediately begun for conveying the remains to the City Hall.

THE PROCESSION.

The line of procession was then formed, and as it passed through the immense multitude of people that lined the vicinity of the pier and the foot of India-street, heads were reverently uncovered, and a stillness everywhere prevailed, except that the Portland band, at the head of the funeral column, played a solemn dirge while the mournful procession passed onward to the place where the remains are to lie in state. The order of procession over this route (up India to Congress-street, and down Congress to the City Hall,) was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Portland Band.
Mechanic Blues.
Portland Light Infantry.
(Major-General J. M. Brown, of the Maine Militia, was in Command of both the above Companies.)
The Legislature of the State of Maine—Hon. T. H. Cushing, of Waldo, Acting as Marshal to both Houses.
FUNERAL CAR,
Drawn by Six Horses.
(A Committee of Twelve from the Peabody Institute, Attired in full Mourning, Officiated as Pallbearers—Six on each side of the Hearse.)
Mr. George Peabody Russell, Principal Mourner, and other Relatives of the Deceased.
Admiral Farragut and his Staff Officers, all in Full Uniform, in Carriages. On accompanying the Remains into the City Hall they all Carried their Swords in Funeral Order.
Governor Chamberlain and his Council, in Carriages.
Mayor Wm. H. Putnam and the Heads of the Municipal Departments, in Carriages.
Captain Commerell and the Officers of the British and American War Vessels in the Harbor, in Carriages. On entering the Hall these Officers all Wore their Swords Reversed.
Platoon of Police.

The procession moved in the above order very slowly, occupying about half an hour in reaching the City Hall. Nearly all the places of business were closed during the time the procession was moving.

THE FUNERAL CAR

was a very imposing feature of the affair. It was eighteen feet long by ten feet wide. The floor upon which the casket rested is covered with a costly velvet of blue-black tinge, and stands about five feet from the ground. Pendant from this is a fall of black broadcloth extending all around on the sides and ends of the car, and reaching to within three inches of the ground, and having a [illegible] of silver lace within one foot of its lowest [illegible]. Above the coffin there rises an oval-topped canopy to the height of ten feet, heavily plaited in black broadcloth, with festoons of black velvet pendant around the lower rim of the oval. On each side of the car are three large black plumes of feather work, tipped with white, and, surmounting all, immediately in the centre of the oval, is an American gray eagle, (stuffed,) bearing in his beak streamers of alternate white and black, about twelve inches in length.

IN THE CITY HALL.

The entrance to the City Hall has been draped, and the interior exceeds, in grandeur of sombre decoration, anything I have ever before seen. On arriving at the City Hall, Governor Chamberlain formally gave the remains into the custody of Mayor Putnam and the city authorities, when the casket was immediately placed on the gorgeous catafalque designed to receive it, and here they are to remain until the religious ceremonies of Tuesday morning are concluded, when they are to be removed to Peabody, *via* the Eastern Railroad. Contrary to general expectation, an opportunity to view the remains was given to the public to-day, between the hours of 3 and 8 P. M., during which time a constant stream of visitors passed through what is emphatically the "chamber of death." Being in it, one seems to have been transported into some grand mausoleum of the Grecian era, and no reflection, save that of the most sombre characte, can take possession of him while he gazes at the funereal drapings, which, look wherever he may, surround him on every side. The stillness inside is profound, the footfalls of every visitor being broken by soft matting, and the dim and sombre light is relieved only by the large wax candles which are on either side of the catafalque, and cast an almost unearthly light upon the polished casket wherein repose the remains of the honored dead. I cannot close this letter properly without giving you a description of the chamber where the remains are

LYING IN STATE.

The large chamber which is appropriated for this purpose is on the second story of the City Hall, and is the most spacious apartment in this magnificent edifice. Its dimensions are eighty feet front, 130 feet deep, and forty feet in height. All of this surface is hung in black, of the somberest hue, save the woodwork or "washboard" between the window sills and the floor. This is of dark-hued chestnut, and conforms in color very well with the sable draperies. There is on either side a large gallery, which is draped with black broadcloth, hung in plaits and occasionally broken up with festoons powdered with stars. Falling gracefully beneath each black festoon, are three small white festoons. Where each festoon is caught up by its silver cord is a wreath of immortelles, and a black trefoil plume surmounting it. There are three clusters of festoons—one is over the main entrance, another at the foot of the hall, and the third opposite the first named. They are all alike, and are formed by a festoon of black, with stars, falling from the top half way down the depth of the galleries, then under that droops a festoon, half the size of the first, of white alpaca, and, falling from the ends, where it is caught up with black crape, are two larger festoons of the same. The black plaits that extend around the sides then hang in graceful festoons upon the upper part of the white, and their ends are lost under the large festoon at the top, which is surmounted by a black trefoil plume. The supports of the gallery are clothed with the sombre hues, and the walls under the galleries are draped with festoons of black broadcloth, the work being finished with black bats (emblems of mortality) of the same at each pilaster. The brackets of gas jets that gave light under the galleries are now supporting wax tapers. But that which, in the pale light, first catches your eye on entering is the magnificent catafalque, which arises majestically at the head of the hall directly in front of the rostrum. The dais of this is twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, ascended by two steps and covered with black. The bier rests in the centre, and is ten feet by fifteen feet, and four feet high, draped in black broadcloth, sweeping in rich folds to the dais, bordered with silver lace, while festoons of the same about a foot and a half deep are caught up at the top with silver cord and tassels, and are trimmed with massive silver fringe. The canopy of the catafalque, which at its highest part is twenty-five feet from the base, is of broadcloth, and its plaits have an easy rise to the upper middle from the rich border of black velvet. This border, two feet deep, has the four-inch silver fringe, with silver lace trimming at the top. At each corner and side centre is a festoon of the same, bordered with silver lace, and having in its centre a silver star. On top the canopy are set in silver holders, black plumes, with white tips two and a half feet high, while over the centre festoons, excepting over the front one, where is a large black and white plume, are rich black trefoil plumes. The magnificent and graceful festoons at the corners, which are caught up in their fall to the floor with crape and sprigs of flowers, when within four feet of the same are lined with the choicest embroidered lace to be found. Commencing with a small festoon, at each centre of the velvet border, larger ones droop prettily from it, and their lower sweep sinks behind the heavy folds of the corner festoons. The ceiling of the catafalque is of black broadcloth in plaits, nearly of a flat surface and powdered with silver stars. Beneath the festoons, and resting on the dais, are twelve large wax candles, in silver holders five feet tall, and these cast a subdued light on the bier where will lie the casket containing the remains. Garlands of choice natural flowers are to be sprinkled on the dais, steps and bier, and there have been secured sufficient for a most generous diffusion. The wood work of the rostrum is draped with black, with festoons and wreaths of flowers. The wall back of the catafalque or the head of the hall has been shrouded from the cornice down in black broadcloth, fluted. Illumining the centre of this is heraldic light made of gas jets to the number of 200, forming an elaborate star of light, in the centre of which, formed by 120 tiny jets of gas, is the monogram composed of the letters "G. P." At the sides of this are seen standing in bold relief, as it were, the coats of arms of England and America, exquisitely done in silver leaf. Under the English coat of arms is a scroll with the Latin words, "*Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria*," "Unless what we do is useful, our glory is lost." On a similar scroll under the American escutcheon is "*Pulchrum est Benefacere Republicæ*," "It is beautiful to benefit the Republic." The cornice of the hall, which is five feet deep, is draped with double festoons of black, and suspended over each capital (there are twenty-four) are lozenges of black, bordered with white folds and having in the centre a white rosette with black middle. The finely-shaped windows emit no light now; drapery has made them heavy and gloomy looking, in place of the cheerful sunlight that we are wont to find there on a bright day. They are trimmed very much in a Gothic style. The centre of each window, after it had been screened, was covered with white, and the black broadcloth folding over this, gives it a lozenge shape at the top. In the centre of this is a quarterfoil, and from the large circular top of the window fall double festoons, the arch being surmounted by a trefoil with a rosette of white beneath. There are fifteen windows, and between each are represented bats in black and surmounted by a cross or wreath of immortelles, alternately placed. The ceiling from the cornice to the centre is covered with black festoons, the dead black only broken by double festoons, which extend from the corners to the centre of the sides and ends, each tapering from the cornice. In the centre of this drapery is a large white and black alpaca rosette. Seven thousand yards of cloth were used in covering the ceiling. On the two escutcheons placed on the gallery over the main entrance are the mottoes, one on each:

"Thou, too, whose deeds bankrupt a nation's gratitude."—[*Scott*.
"Kind hearts are more than coronets."—[*Tennyson*.

Quotations from Holy Writ are found on the two opposite the above.

"But the greatest of these is charity."
"Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

At the foot of the hall, opposite the catafalque, the escutcheons bear:

"*Luxuria ejus Benefacere*."
His luxury to do good.
"*Virtus sola nobilitat*."
Virtue alone ennobles.

The Portlanders take to themselves great credit for the manner in which they have gotten up these funereal drapings, and no one of artistic taste and judgment will gainsay their right to do so. It is hard to say how the *coup d'œil* of the affair could be altered for the better. A still greater crowd of visitors is expected here on Monday and Tuesday, though, as I write, (2 P. M.,) snow has begun falling, and, if it proves to be deep, may interfere with the anticipated augmentation of the number of strangers. J. E. B.

ALBANY.

The Case of Supervisor Smith—More Judges for the Marine Court—Waiting for That City Charter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1870.

The action of the Committee on Cities in favorably reporting the bill to legalize the election of Henry Smith as Supervisor, has excited considerable comment in view of the fact that on Wednesday the Committee voted, by 5 to 4, to lay the consideration of the bill over for a week. There appears to be an unnecessary, or at least an unseemly haste to rush this bill through the Legislature, and there are not wanting those who surmise that corrupt means are to be, if they have not already been, used to secure its passage. It is reported that a Committee from the "Democratic Union" organization will be up here from New-York to-morrow to interview Governor Hoffman on the subject, and try and induce him to interpose his veto in case the bill should not meet with insurmountable obstacles before it reaches his hands. Judge White, the Republican representative from New-York, has received much uncalled-for censure in some quarters for introducing the bill, and, apropos of this fact, there appears to be a very erroneous impression among some people that because a member introduces a bill, he therefore becomes responsible for it and is expected to support it, whereas probably one-third of the bills introduced to the Legislature were never heard of by the members introducing them until they were handed to them for that purpose. Mr. White had nothing to do with drafting or suggesting the bill to legalize the election of Mr. Smith, but, on the contrary, he is of the opinion, with many others, that Mr. Smith would have done better to rest his case with the Courts on the legal questions involved. It is understood that Mr. Smith, before running for the office of Supervisor, consulted some of the best lawyers in New-York—among others Charles O'Conor—as to his legal right to be a candidate, and was assured that there was no obstacle in the way; and now for him to come to the Legislature with a bill to legalize his election by an *ex post facto* law looks like an admission of weakness in the position he first assumed. This argument urged to induce the passage of the bill is, that if the Courts should finally declare the election illegal, the acts done by Mr. Smith in the meantime as Supervisor might also be declared null and void, and great confusion caused and injury done to third parties. The argument may prove sufficiently potent to carry the bill through the Legislature, in view of the fact that Mr. Smith claims to be a Republican, and at the same time has the knack of winning equally strong support from the opposition.

MORE JUDGES.

Senator Creamer has introduced a bill to add two more Judges to the Marine Court of New-York. Considering that there are to be two more Judges added to the Court of Common Pleas under the new Judiciary article of the Constitution, the prevailing opinion among the New-York Bar is that there will be no pressing necessity for increasing the number of Judges of that cock-loft Court, misnamed "Marine," unless it be to furnish places for a couple of Tombs lawyers at $10,000 salaries.

HOW ABOUT THAT CITY CHARTER?

The Republicans of the Legislature are anxiously waiting for that new charter for New-York City, which is to take the place of those tyrannical "Commissions." One month of the session has now passed, and a beginning has not yet been made in the great work which the Democracy were elected to accomplish—the giving to the people of the Metropolis the right of "self-government." It is said that the leaders of Tammany have begun to ask themselves—what they never thought of before—who are the people? If, by the "people," is meant only the "dead rabbits," "Mackerelville boys," roughs, rowdies and rumsellers, then they are beginning to inquire whether it would be entirely prudent and safe to allow them this vaunted right of "self government." If, on the other hand, by the "people," is meant the taxpayers, merchants, business men and respectable citizens, then they have discovered that these classes are very well satisfied with things as they are so far as the "Commissions" are concerned, and only complain that all departments of the City Government, instead of a part, are not governed in the same way. It has therefore become a serious question with the Democratic leaders whether they shall abolish the Commissions at all, and, if they do abolish them, what they shall offer as a substitute. Now they have got the power, and with it the responsibility, they are afraid to use it. There are some of the Tammany leaders, among those Mayor Hall, who, if they were at liberty to act on their better judgment, would give us a City charter that would probably be an improvement on any government New-York has hitherto had, but it would not suit the rank and file of the Democracy for the reason that it would curtail their power and influence as pothouse politicians. The prospect therefore is that the reputable men of the party will have to yield, as they have been in the habit of doing, to the rabble; and the great problem of organizing a municipal government that shall protect life and property, and promote the best interests of the chief commercial City of America, will resolve itself into a petty make-shift scheme for dividing the spoils and parceling out the offices among the professional politicians of high and low degree—but mostly low. S.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration of General Grant Vindicated by its Deeds.

Reduced Expenses and Increased Receipts Since His Accession.

Further Evidence in the Gold Conspiracy.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for February.

The Work of the Administration—Total Reduction of Expenditure for the First Half of its First Fiscal Year, $27,264,790.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

The controversy over the estimates and appropriations, which has been occasioned by Mr. Dawes' speech, will be apt to lead the public astray from the real test which is to be applied to the Administration of President Grant. His Administration is either to be condemned or vindicated by the manner in which the public money is disbursed. The question is not whether estimates and appropriations are larger or smaller now than in previous years. During and since the war the measure of appropriations has not by any means been any proper measure of the expenditures. It is not necessary to go into any detail why they are not, for the reasons are known to every person who will be interested in this statement. But the real and only vital question is: Does this Administration actually spend more money or less money than its predecessor? The answer is in the actual official figures of the expenditures of the current fiscal year as compared with the last fiscal year. These figures I am able to give in the aggregate, and it is to such results that the Administration can turn for vindication from all assault, misrepresentation or error, come from what source it may. No other test is so applicable,—no other test can subject the Administration and its several Departments to so severe a criticism as to exhibit what it actually does with the money appropriated. Here are the figures:

The aggregate expenditures, exclusive of interest on public debt, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1868, ending Sept. 30, 1868, under Johnson, were	$66,409,656
For the same quarter in 1869, under Grant, they were	50,490,095
Reduction in 1869	$15,919,561
The aggregate expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1868, ending Dec. 31, 1868, under Johnson, were	$46,089,435
For the same quarter in 1869, under Grant, they were	36,763,953
Reduction in 1869	$9,325,482
The total interest on public debt for the first half of fiscal year 1868, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, was	$64,971,127
For the first half of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, was	62,951,380
Reduction in 1869	$2,019,747

The total reduction of expenditures, therefore, was, for the first half of Grant's first fiscal year, as compared with the first half of Johnson's last fiscal year, as follows:

In first quarter	$15,919,561
In second quarter	9,325,482
On public debt in both quarters	2,019,747
Total net reduction for the first half of Grant's first fiscal year	$27,265,790

These figures are correct. The official statement for the second quarter of 1869, which will be public in a few days, will completely sustain them. If we should go back still further and embrace the first quarter of Grant's Administration, to wit, from April 1 to June 30, 1869, the comparison would be still more favorable. But, for exceptional reasons, it would not be so fair a test as to take the first half of the current fiscal year.

INCREASE IN RECEIPTS.

This, it must be remembered, is the reduction of expenditure alone. But if the increase in receipts is taken into consideration, the record of the Administration grows still brighter. I have not the official figures at hand to-night, but I give the approximate gain for the six months stated, with the assurance that the sum will exceed, rather than fall short of the aggregate below:

Net gain from Customs, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1869	$4,900,000
Net gain from internal revenue, same time	16,000,000
Net gain from miscellaneous sources	2,972,000
Net gain in receipts	23,872,000
Net reduction of expenditure	27,264,790
Total gain for first half of Grant's first fiscal year	$51,136,790

I submit that this is a sufficient indication, if any is needed, of the work of this Administration. It proves beyond all cavil, that so far as it has gone, it has been true to all its pledges. By what it has done it is to be judged. Let Congress do its part, and the Administration will meet it more than half way. CYMON.

The Gold Investigation—Testimony of General Butterfield and Mr. Belden—The Dismissals in the Navy Yards—The February Sales of Gold—Postal Telegraph Bill to be Reported—Reports Regarding the Blackfeet Outrages—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Banking and Currency Committee yesterday examined A. A. Low, Esq., of New-York, General Butterfield, and William Belden, formerly of the firm of Fisk & Belden. Mr. Low testified as to the effect of violent fluctuations of the gold panic on general business, and was questioned as to the possibility of preventing such operations by any legislation. General Butterfield is understood to have testified that he had no connection with the operators in the gold clique, and that if any gold was put down as having been coined for him, it was without his knowledge or consent. General Butterfield's positive testimony puts a very different face on the matter from that alleged to be shown by the testimony of Fisk. Mr. Belden testified as to his connection with Fisk's operations of the clique, and he, Belden, was Fisk's broker, but the latter sought to make it appear before the Committee that he was only Belden's broker. A letter was produced signed by the latter to this effect, but as Belden has gone into bankruptcy, it is surmised by some of the Committee that this letter is a trumped-up affair, manufactured after the panic to enable Fisk to escape the consequences of his own reckless operations.

THE NAVY YARD DISMISSALS.

The dismissal of men at the several navy yards will include about 4,000 employes in the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering. It is not expected that their dismissal will be permanent, and orders have been given that when work is resumed the men discharged are to be reëmployed.

REPUDIATION AND THE DEMOCRATS.

No duel has yet been fought on account of sharp words that passed in debate yesterday between those three full-fledged disciples of hard-shell Democracy, Messrs. Golladay, of Kentucky; Voorhees, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin. The fiery Kentuckian turned a good point on his associates, and this little fight in their own ranks promises to give the Democrats serious trouble before they can reconcile their differences on this material question. The open repudiators in the House are now three in number: Munger, of Ohio, and Jones and Golladay, of Kentucky.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at a special meeting on Saturday, considered the postal telegraph system, and after amending in some slight particulars the bill to establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, decided to report in its favor this week. By the bill the Postmaster-General is authorized to establish telegraph offices in connection with the Post Office in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained. The second section provides that the rates for messages shall not exceed twenty-five cents for twenty words for each and every five hundred miles; and other sections provide for the incorporation of a company, the appointment of a Commissioner of Telegraph, and various other matters.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The appropriation for the New-York Post Office building is almost exhausted, and unless the appropriation of $1,000,000 asked for in the Deficiency bill now pending is speedily granted work will have to be suspended, the effect of which will be a loss to the Government of upwards of $20,000. The fear that Congress will not vote the necessary appropriations delays the work even now. The stone contractors, who bring their materials by vessels which are delayed by head winds and other causes, say that they would willingly purchase steamers if they felt perfectly secure that the money would be forthcoming.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Senate has an understanding to vote tomorrow on the Currency bill and then take up the census measure. Mr. Conkling, Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to which body the House bill was referred, is in favor of taking the enumeration under the law of 1850, and of thus throwing into the waste-paper basket the result of the labor of the Congressional Committee, which sat during a good portion of the Summer months, and turning over the whole business which has been proved to be inadequate to the present requirements of the country.

OUTRAGES BY THE BLACKFEET.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of the following dispatch from General Sully in reference to the alleged outrages of the Blackfeet:

> Helena, Mon., Jan. 28.
>
> *E. S. Parker, Commissioner Indian Affairs:*
>
> No official report of the fight with the Blackfeet. The newspaper reports are greatly exaggerated. Will send you true report as soon as possible.
>
> A. SULLY,
> Brevet Major-General.

Vincent Colyer, Esq., who is in this city, says that if the reported shelling of the Indian village at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, be true, it is an inexcusable outrage. The man who was murdered was Captain Smith, the post trader, who, by selling liquor and other bad practices, had provoked much bad blood among the Indians. He was an ex-rebel officer, the same who shot Captain Wainwright, of the *Harriet Lane*, at Galveston, after he had surrendered. Mr. Colyer is familiar with matters there, from personal acquaintance during his late visit.

THE WASHINGTON POOR.

An appropriation passed the Senate on Friday for the relief of the poor of this city. The destitution existing here at present is greater than has been known in several years. The stoppage of nearly all the corporation and General Government work and improvements, together with the inpouring of laborers and others from the surrounding country, are the direct and immediate causes of this want and starvation. There are various local relief agencies, but they are utterly insufficient to meet the large demands on them. At one point of the city, where food is distributed, upwards of 1,000 or 2,000 people assemble every morning to obtain assistance.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that during the present session 985 bills have been introduced in that body, and thirty or forty joint resolutions. The Senate calendar exhibits a proportionate number of bills.

SALES OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 of gold each week during the month of February, and to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each alternate week, on account of the Sinking Fund.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel Louis Wolfley, of New Orleans, was before the Committee on Commerce of the House recently, and after giving some information regarding the mouth of the Mississippi River, submitted a proposition for keeping it open. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Shelden and Sawyer. The information and proposition are—The meeting of salt-water tides and fresh-water currents causes rapid deposits, which the counter currents retain stationary. The action of gases below the river's bed are constantly forcing tough clay upward. Mr. Wolfley offers the following proposition with security for its faithful performance. For opening Pass a l'Outre, $250,000; and keeping it open, $100,000 a year. Opening the South-west Pass, $50,000. Keeping it open, $125,000 a year; opening both passes $500,000; keeping them open $175,000 a year, with channels 150 feet wide by twenty feet draught, commencing the work within four months and finishing it within a year after the contract, payment to be made after the work is done, to the satisfaction of inspectors appointed by the Government. The War Department estimate is $375,000 for this year, and for both passes a preliminary sum of $800,000 for boats and machinery, and $200,000 yearly thereafter. The New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce has indorsed, and called upon the Chambers of Commerce of Western cities generally to indorse Wolfley's proposition, and the machines to be used. Mr. Wolfley urged upon the Committee that the contract and necessary appropriations should be made whether his offer is accepted or not, as a few months of inaction renders all past labor useless, owing to the obstructing clauses above mentioned. Colonel Wolfley, in the conclusion of his proposition says: "All interests in the great Valley of the Mississippi should urge upon Congress the necessity of permanent and speedy relief most consistent with economy."

WEST INDIAN ANNEXATION.

But little is said about the ratification of the treaties for the lease of Samana and the annexation of San Domingo. The President, however, is very anxious that these measures should be consummated. Although his Administration had nothing to do with the treaty for the acquisition of the Island of St. Thomas, he recently expressed himself to friends to the effect that he considered the United States had so committed themselves to the measure that they cannot retire from it with credit.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Senator elect Revels, of Mississippi, has arrived in this city, and is the guest of George T. Downing.

A FOREIGN POSTAL CONVENTION.

The following notice to Postmasters and the public has just been issued:

> Post Office Department,
> Office of Foreign Mails,
> Washington, Jan. 29, 1870.
>
> An additional postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Netherlands, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails, via. England, from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes, half ounce or under, prepayment optional, to take effect Feb. 1, 1870. The rates of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, books, packets, and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after Feb. 1, 1870.
>
> By order of the Postmaster-General.
> JOSEPH H. BLACKFAIR,
> Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

NAVY.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., the Secretary of the Navy has submitted the following list of the vessels of the United States Navy, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869, in order to comply with the acts of Congress requiring vessels of the first class to be named after States, those of the second and third classes after rivers, cities and towns, and those of less than third class as the President may direct:

First-class Vessels changed to Names of States.

Neshaminy	to	Nevada.
Ammonoosuc	to	Iowa.
Kewaydin	to	Pennsylvania.
Madawaska	to	Tennessee.
Minnetonka	to	California.
Ontario	to	New-York.
Piscataqua	to	Delaware.
Pompanoosuc	to	Connecticut.
Passaconaway	to	Massachusetts.
Quinsigamond	to	Oregon.
Shakamaxon	to	Nebraska.
Wampanoag	to	Florida.

Second and Third-class Vessels changed to Names of Rivers, Cities or Towns.

Mosholu	to	Severn.
Pushmataha	to	Congress.
Algona	to	Benicia.
Contoocook	to	Albany.
Kenosha	to	Plymouth.
Manitou	to	Worcester.

Ironclad Vessels, less than Third Class, Named by the President's direction.

Casco	to	Hero.
Chimo	to	Piscataqua.
Kalamazoo	to	Colossus.
Kickapoo	to	Kewaydin.
Manayunk	to	Ajax.
Naubuc	to	Minnetonka.
Neosho	to	Osceola.
Sangamon	to	Jason.
Shiloah	to	Ivis.
Squando	to	Algoma.
Tippecanoe	to	Wyandotte.
Tunxis	to	Otsego.
Waxsaw	to	Niobe.
Tonawanda	to	Amphitrite.
Agamenticus	to	Terror.

Of this latter class, eleven have not been in commission, and Congress has authorized their sale, as unfit for service.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Several thousand cases are pending before the Court of Claims in connection with extra pay of officers of the Government. They are of such a character that the decision in several of them will settle all the others. There are many cotton cases before the Court and the Treasury Department, involving millions of dollars.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The principal agent in the capital-moving scheme in the interest of St. Louis citizens has reappeared in Washington, and is active in the prosecution of his business. One of the most effectual measures for the Congressional inauguration of the measure is considered to be the denial of appropriations for public buildings, either in their erection or improvement. While this effort to remove the capital is in progress, some of our most influential citizens are endeavoring to procure from Congress a better and more efficient District of Columbia Government, with power to make such public improvements as are demanded by travel and commerce. The subject of procuring school lands is also agitated. While other Territories, as well as States, have thus been favored, the District of Columbia not only supports its own schools, but educates children of sojourners who pay no taxes towards the support of the schools.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Darien Canalization Company Formed—The Postal Relations of France and the United States—The Pope on the United States—Death of the Ex-Duke of Tuscany—The Erie Shares in London.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The organization of the new Company for the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien was completed last evening and the capital all subscribed. Four French bankers and a dozen American capitalists are at the head of it. Such are the powerful combinations existing, that concessions from the Isthmus Government will be secured. The Company wait the report of the United States exploring expedition to go to work.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The American residents of Paris have signed a petition to Minister Washburne requesting him to do all in his power to the completion of a satisfactory postal treaty between France and the United States.

Rome, Jan. 30.—The Pope yesterday visited the American College, where he assisted at mass and delivered a sermon. He afterwards took breakfast with the students and a number of American visitors, including several ladies. The Holy Father expressed his gratification at the progress of the Church in America. He declared that the Republic of the United States was the Republic of intelligence and virtue. He added that the condemnations of the Church applied only to licentious infidel revolutionists, who were as dangerous in the United States as in Europe....The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold the Second, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—Orders have been issued for a grand review to-morrow of all the troops in and around the capital. As the weather is very unfavorable for a military display, the announcement causes surprise, and the motives of the military authorities are called in question.

Munich, Jan. 30.—In the House of Deputies yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe declared he would defend the Government from the influence of the Ultramontaine Party. He pronounced the Confederacy of the South German States a phantom, but objected to union with the Confederation of the North.

London, Jan. 30.—The case of Jecker *vs.* The English Crédit Foncier is now on trial in chancery. The suit is brought for the non-payment of advances promised by the defendants to the Mexican Mining Company. The plaintiff claims damages to the amount of half a million sterling. ....The Sunday papers urge the Erie shareholders to have their shares stamped before Monday night....Ex-Governor Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

PARAGUAY.

The War Closing—Return of the Argentine Volunteers.

Lisbon, Jan. 30.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The Argentine troops had returned from Paraguay to their homes, and the Brazilian volunteers were expected to arrive in a few days at Rio.

THE WEST.

Colonel Baker's Victory Over the Indians—Official Report—The Chicago Grain Elevators.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The following dispatch containing the details of the victory of Colonel Baker over the Pigeon Indians was telegraphed to General Sherman last night by Lieutenant-General Sheridan from these headquarters:

"I have the honor to transmit the following dispatch, forwarded by General Hancock from General De Trobriand, as further information on the subject of my dispatch this morning. The expedition was a complete success. Colonel Baker has just returned, having killed 173 Pigeons, destroyed forty-four lodges, with all their Winter supplies, robes, &c., and captured over 300 horses. The Bloods turned over all the horses taken from the white people, which were in their possession. Most of the murderers and marauders of last Summer are killed. Pa and Mountain Chief escaped with a few followers, leaving everything but the horses they were on. Our loss is one man killed and a man accidentally wounded by falling off his horse."

It is understood that the grain elevator companies in this city refuse to come to any practicable arrangement with the Board of Trade for a registration of the warehouse receipts. It is said that their reply is in substance that an agreement to the proposed plan of registration, making receipts not negotiable until registered, would be equivalent to acknowledging that they are dishonest.

MEXICO.

A Declaration of Independence by San Luis Potosi—Juarez Accused of Violating the Constitution.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Mexican advices received *via* Colima, are to the following effect: A *pronunciamiento* was issued in San Luis Potosi on the 30th of December, declaring the independence of the State on the ground of repeated violations of the national Constitution by President Juarez. The proclamation was signed by many leading military officers and citizens, and was received with great favor by all classes.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Impending Duel Averted—Steamer to Central America—The Woman's Suffrage Convention.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The Belge and McCoppin imbroglio has been settled. Mr. McCoppin has apologized and acknowledged that he insulted Mr. Belge under a misapprehension of facts....A company has been organized to run a line of steamers between San Francisco and Central American ports. The first steamer, the screw *Prince Alfred*, is advertised to sail on the 24th of February....The Women's Suffrage Convention has formed a State Association, which has elected Mrs. Haskil, of Petaluma, President. The first annual meeting will be held on the fourth Wednesday in January, 1871....The Virginia and Truckee Railroad has been completed, and a locomotive has entered Virginia City.

Accident on the Pacific Railroad—Three Persons Killed.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.—F. Herrero, of this city, has been appointed Consul-General of Nicaragua for the Pacific Coast.... An accident happened yesterday evening on the Pacific Railroad, east of Ogden, to a train going west. Three passengers are reported killed. Five cars were smashed. No further particulars have been received....Work in the Mare Island Navy Yard was suspended yesterday in accordance with instructions from Washington. About 1,200 men were discharged. The cause of the suspension is unknown, there being plenty of work for 2,000 men, and no lack of funds....The State Senate has passed a bill, expunging from the Journal the judgment against James H. Hardy, a District Judge, who was convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 14, 1862....The jury in the case of the Mayor of Los Angeles, who was indicted for malfeasance in office, have returned a verdict of guilty. The result created considerable excitement in Los Angeles, as a Councilman has been indicted on the same grounds. A motion for a new trial was granted, and the defendant moved for a change of venue. ....It is reported that rich gold discoveries have been made in Lower California, which have caused considerable excitement in San Diego.... A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Virginia City, in Nevada, yesterday. No damage has been reported....The new Sunday law goes into effect to-day. Many theatrical amusements are advertised.

Destructive Fire in Springfield, Mass.—Loss $125,000.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 30.—Exchange and Hutchins' blocks, two large four story buildings at Holyoke, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire caught in a clothing store. Eleven merchants, five doctors, two dentists, a photographer, and other occupants were burned out. The total loss is $125,000; total insurance $50,000. The principal losers are Crafts, Ellsworth & Co., proprietors of Exchange block, $40,000, insurance, $12,000; C. A. Corser, boots and shoes, $5,000, fully insured; Miller & Co., clothiers, $7,000, fully insured. A strong wind was blowing at the time and many other buildings would have been destroyed but for the timely arrival of the Henry Gray steamer from this city, which was sent up on a special train.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 30.—Eleven prisoners escaped from jail yesterday by removing a bar from the door of the corridor where they were permitted to remain for a short time. Two of them had been committed for burglary, and were about to be removed to the State Prison at Trenton. The others were committed for various offences. At the time of their escape the Sheriff was holding a sale up stairs and knew nothing of their flight until they were out of sight.

Boston, Jan. 30.—William Cumston, the President of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company, died to-day....H. B. Morton, the night foreman of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, died at his residence in South Boston yesterday, of dyptheria. He was a native of Halifax, N. S....A man, apparently about thirty years of age, was killed and shockingly mangled last night, by falling between the cars of the Weymouth train, on the Old Colony Railroad. The body has not been recognized.

Little Valley, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Daniel C. Burdick, who was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Cattarangus County, of the murder of Henry H. Baker, (colored,) in Olian, Oct. 2, 1869, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 18th day of March next.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 30.—The exercises of the Charity Fair of the Grand Army of the Republic closed yesterday, when the articles remaining on hand were disposed of at auction. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 people were in attendance during the three days on which the Fair was held. The profits have been very large, and are to be devoted to the charity fund of the Grand Army.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 30.—A young farmer in this city, named Horace B. Burgess, committed suicide last night by hanging. The cause for the act is unknown.

OBITUARY.

Leopold II., Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A telegram from Rome announces the death of Leopold II., (Jean Joseph Ferdinand Charles) ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was born at Florence on the 3d of October, 1797, and was the second son of the Grand Duke Ferdinand III. He was taken to Vienna by his father, when that Prince was driven from the Grand Duchy by the French in 1799, and subsequently to Salzburg. Here the Episcopate was secularized for Ferdinand's benefit, as a compensation for losses under the treaty of Lunneville. This was exchanged for the Episcopal revenues of Wurtzburg, which was erected into a Grand Duchy by the peace of Presburg 1805. Here the young Prince received a brilliant education, and became familiar with the literature of Germany and Italy. He returned to Florence in 1814, and in 1817 espoused the Princess Maria-Anne, daughter of Maximilian of Saxe. He succeeded his father in 1824, and revived in the administration of the Duchy the principles of Leopold I., known as Leopold II. of Germany, and who advanced Tuscany to the most flourishing condition of any of the Italian provinces. In 1847, when the great reform movement of Italy began, the subject of this sketch became one of the most advanced advocates of material progress, liberty and toleration. The exigencies of the times, however, drove him into exile, but on the decline of the revolution his return was hailed with joy by the population. A change had been wrought in his ideas by the events of 1848, and the progress which had marked his early administration was succeeded by the military and clerical influence which held sway over other portions of Italy. The events of later years in Italy, and the reorganization of the government of the kingdom, deprived him of all political control. His taste for literature induced him in 1825 to publish a splendid edition of the works of Laurent de Medicis.

GEORGIA.

English Cotton Spinners in Georgia—The Opportunities for Manufacture—Wasted Water Power—The Want of Machine Shops—The Search for Labor—Chinese Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

The reported arrival of English cotton spinners in Georgia on a prospecting tour, with the view of purchasing lands and water power close to railroads, whereon to erect cotton mills and manufacture their goods where the raw material is grown, is, I fear, one of those rumors which needs confirmation to entitle them to perfect credence. I have not been able to discover the local habitation or the name of any of these enterprising tourists, nor have I seen any one who encountered them in the flesh. But if no such have come, it is not the less manifest that were some of the rich owners of cotton mills of Old and New England to purchase portions of the cheap lands of Georgia with their limitless but now useless water power, erect factories, start spindles and looms, use the raw material at their doors, and save the expense, loss and waste of the present transportation and the commissions to middle men, it would seem that they could find profitable use for their capital. It is no exaggeration to say that there are hundreds of sites to be found along the rivers and water courses of Georgia which are eligible, and which are now as unprofitable to humanity as the Desert of Sahara.

PROFITS OF COTTON FACTORIES.

The comparatively few cotton factories which are now in operation at the South are immensely profitable to their stockholders. They run night and day, find a greedy market for all the goods they can make, and are every year adding to their capacity and increasing their wealth. There is not enough accumulated capital at the South to engage in such enterprises, except on a very small scale. Those who have paid their debts and can make income and expenditure balance at the end of the year, and have "a little something to go on," are the most fortunate of the population. There is a mine of wealth in the wasted water power which runs through the cotton fields of Georgia, which, if utilized, would confer countless benefits on millions of people.

FARM LANDS.

The average price of good farm lands throughout the entire State does not exceed $12 per acre. All the materials for building can be bought at far less than they cost in any part of the North, and though the poorer classes of white people are generally reluctant to compete with the negroes in field labor, they are very ready to take employment in factories, and in a little time become as skilled hands as any to be found in Northern establishments of like character.

WANT OF MACHINE SHOPS.

One of the chief drawbacks to the establishment of more factories at the South now, is the absence of machine shops where the necessary machinery can be bought and readily repaired. But as effect follows cause, were the movement started to build cotton factories, the machine makers would soon follow, and not only would Georgia cotton be spun and woven where it is grown, but Georgia iron and steel would also be wrought where it is mined. All this, however, can only be done by capital, and that is a commodity which is by no means abundant, notwithstanding the pleasing exhibit on paper of the aggregate millions of the value of the cotton crop.

PROGRESS AMONG THE PLANTERS.

Within the last year I have heard several large planters, who use steam or water power to gin their cotton, speak of attaching to their power a sufficient number of spindles to convert their cotton into yarn, and sell their crop in a manufactured form and in reduced bulk. Forty or fifty years ago planters sold their crops in the seed. Not one in twenty owned a gin. Now there is not one in a thousand who does not own one. The reduction in bulk, and in consequent cost of transportation, has paid the cost of ginning a thousandfold; and it is very probable that fifty years hence it will be quite as rare to find a planter selling a bale of raw cotton as it is now to find one selling his cotton in the seed. The causes which now operate to deter capitalists from making investments in the Southern States must soon pass away. The present unsettled and uncertain condition of affairs cannot last. The higher law of progress and material interest will assert itself and prevail, and then, as nature abhors a vacuum, so will capital and enterprise abhor the waste of wealth and power which is now to be found in one of the richest and most favored countries on earth.

DIFFICULTIES WITH HANDS.

The same eagerness to hire hands, and the same reluctance on the part of laborers to contract, to which I referred in my last, still continues. Many planters of my acquaintance are working thus far with half or two-thirds of the force which they employed last year, and while they are still not without hope that they may secure the hands they need, they are by no means sanguine or without dread that they may not lose a portion of the force which they have secured. Agents for other parties, for railroads in course of construction, and of planters in other States, are constantly traveling over the State "hunting hands," and offering very liberal inducements to such freedmen as they find, no matter whether the freedmen are already engaged or free from any obligation. The end—securing a hand—justifies, in their opinion, the means—seducing a laborer to violate his contract. Thus a planter may go to bed at night believing that he has secured a certain number of laborers to work for him until Christmas, 1870, and find in the morning that one of these "hand hunters" has visited his place during the night and carried off his entire force. There is a law, it is true, which inflicts very severe penalties upon such malefactors, but it is not so easy to catch the transgressors, or to prove their guilt. They are as crafty as they are unscrupulous.

CHINESE LABOR.

Hitherto the importation of Chinese laborers has not found much favor in Georgia, nor indeed in the other Cotton States, except Texas. This was manifest at the Louisville Convention in October last, where the whole question of Chinese immigration was tabled to avoid a negative vote. But if KOOPMANSCHAAP were to come along now with a thousand or two of his Celestials, I think that he would find the perplexed and worried planters in a better frame of mind to entertain his propositions.

THE ANTE-WAR DEBTS.

The political muddle and the labor question are not the only sources of agitation in Georgia at this time. The ante-1865 debts are creating very general excitement. By a law passed by the State Legislature last year, all debts incurred prior to June, 1865, and not put in suit before the 1st of January, 1870, were declared barred by limitation of time. This statute only became generally known a few days before the close of the year, and then such writing, issuing and serving writs, swearing and filing pleas, and hurry-scurrying of creditors, debtors, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, clerks, and justices of the peace, has never been known since temples of justice were first opened to a litigious world. Everybody seems to have sued everybody. Writs of *assumpsit* are as plentiful as leaves in Valambrosa, and the Justices' Courts empowered to try civil suits where the sum in suit does not exceed $100, are open day and night, making such rulings, it is to be hoped, as "to justice shall appertain." The only class of people who seem thoroughly satisfied with this state of affairs is the lawyers. They seem to be in Elysium, and instead of the ordinary salutation on meeting a friend or an acquaintance, they pull out a writ from their side pocket, and say, "Will you acknowledge service?" Printers of blank declarations declare that they were never so busy.

QUONDAM.

Curious Experiments by a New-Orleans Physician.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 23.

That celebrated physicist, Dr. PRIESTLY, while experimenting with electricity, casually illuminated one of his fingers, so as to make it perfectly transparent. The curious phenomenon was noted in his journal, though it does not appear to have excited any further inquiry. About two years ago, under similar circumstances, the no less celebrated philosopher, Dr. W. B. RICHARDSON, of London, illuminated nearly the whole of his hand. This strange fact was published in the London *Lancet*, and copied generally in all scientific journals throughout the world.

Recently, Dr. THOMAS NICHOLSON, of this city, has pursued this wonderful fact still further, and with considerable success. By the aid of the powerful incandescent light of an oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, or calcium light, and large magnifying lenses, he has succeeded in completely illuminating the whole hand, the body of a frog and other substances. From the successful experiments already made, it would appear that for the illumination of the entire body it is only necessary that the lights be sufficiently vivid and the lenses sufficiently powerful. If the whole internal machinery of the human system could thus be brought directly under the inspection of medical practitioners, the advantage to science and humanity would be incalculable. Every person will remember the semi-transparent appearance of the hand when held between the eye and a powerful light, and if the vision be aided by artificial appliances there is no difficulty in imagining an immense increase of our clairvoyant powers. We may thus be enabled to discover structural and functional ailments which are now wholly hidden from human sight, and apply remedies with an exact knowledge of what we desire to accomplish.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The New-England Society—Territorial Politics—The Climate—Land, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

When Americans get away into a foreign country they assemble and meet together on American holidays to eat American dishes and drink American toasts. Animated by a similar spirit we, New-Englanders of Washington Territory, have formed a New-England Society, to eat pork and beans on Forefathers' Day, and to drink toasts (in cold water or tea) expressing the preëminence of New-England in the solar system. The Society has had a nominal existence for several years, but it was regularly organized last Wednesday at Olympia, and Judge CUSHMAN was elected President. Judge CUSHMAN's ancestors on one side came over in the *Mayflower*, and his ancestors on the other side would have come over at the same time if they had not been detained by circumstances beyond their control. There are about seventy names on the book, which is a rather small number in proportion to the number of persons in the Territory eligible for membership. The fact is, the Society is viewed with some suspicion by outsiders. Some see in it the nucleus of a hereditary aristocracy; some think it is to introduce the Maine Liquor law; some say it is designed to perpetuate the narrow and bigoted spirit which drove off ROGER WILLIAMS, and executed the Salem witches; while others imagine that none can join it whose names are not scratched on Plymouth Rock. But none of these things are thus. Any one may become a member who can find a single New-Englander among his progenitors, or who is married to a member; and the sole object of the association is to get up a dinner and a dance on the 22d day of December, and so to prevent baked beans from becoming a lost art.

POLITICS.

Politics in Washington Territory are a rather amusing study for several reasons. One is apt to think of a new Territory as being in a condition of virgin innocence, governed by men selected for their fitness to administer justice, all very much like New-England in its earliest days. But when it is remembered that the Territories are initiated into political life by the United States officials sent here on various errands, there will be nothing incredible in the statement that no form of corruption is unknown to us. Not that these United States officials are bad men of their class; but of course they like to select their assistants among those who sympathize with them in politics; and there is the germ of all possible iniquity. Some of the leading politicians are men whose public and private immoralities would, if known, exclude them from office in the East, except in very large cities. They may be no worse than many of their Eastern *confrères*; but the fact to be noticed is that their iniquities are known, and yet stand very little in the way of their success. We have, of course, a Democratic Party and a Republican Party. The complete lifelessness of the issues between the two is unusually manifest, because no one takes the least interest in national affairs. All that we care about is our own personal advantage, or the advancement of our town or our county. We want an extension of the postal routes, or the establishment of a new custom house, or we are entirely devoted to getting some office for ourselves. And yet the arguments used on the stump and through the papers are all addressed to party spirit. "Don't vote for Smith, for he was a Douglas Democrat; he voted for PIERCE and for BUCHANAN; he kicked a nigger out of his store before the war." This is no exaggeration. Just such arguments are used, and, with personal slanders and recriminations, form the stock in trade of political speakers and writers. Then the Republican Party has lately suffered a little split, arising from the fact that there are more officeseekers than offices. A manifesto has been promulgated calling for a reform in the morals of the party, and a return to the glorious principles of freedom and equality, and fidelity to the Constitution to which the Republicans have owed their prosperity. Some of these bolters, as they are called, are honestly desirous of reform—there is certainly great need of it—but most of them are disappointed lovers of the public goods—Democrats, Republicans or reformers, according to circumstances. That there will be any reform is not at all likely. Perhaps if JENCKES' Civil Service bill should pass, and should send us officers who would set an example by earning their salaries fairly, and not meddling in local politics, we might be led to see more connection between honesty, industry and good government.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CLIMATE.

It is not a very flattering picture of our "adopted home." After all, the future is not without hope for us. The country here is not of a kind to attract adventurers. It will fill up gradually with farmers, manufacturers and shipowners, who must exert themselves in favor of order, and the sentiment of morality will grow strong enough to compel public men to conceal their vices. The country about Puget Sound is very beautiful. The Sound itself winds in and out of so many bays that the shore line is said to measure 1,600 miles, where the distance in a straight line is but 100 miles. The shores are covered with thick forests, and the lumber trade comprises most of our commerce. Port Townsend, at the entrance to the Sound, if it were within five hundred miles of New-York, would ruin all the watering places on the Atlantic. Standing on the bluff you need only turn your head to see Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, always covered with snow, and to the south the Olympian Hills, which would pass for mountains in a less "lumpy" country. The thermometer seldom goes down to "freezing" in Winter, and seldom reaches 80° Fahrenheit in Summer. At the New-England celebration ladies wore flowers picked from their gardens, and the woods are now full of strawberry blossoms. Peas blossom too, and some fruit trees, though the fruit, of course, does not mature. Finally, the district is remarkable for its healthiness. Smallpox is, indeed, more prevalent than in the East, which is mainly the fault of the Indians. Diptheria, too, has made some havoc. But malarial fevers are almost unknown, and there are no consumptives except those who bring the disease from other parts of the country. Surgical injuries heal with wonderful facility. In short, if you can only get enough to eat—and there are opportunities enough to earn a living—you are sure to grow fat and happy.

A. E. W.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS and Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 6, 1870: New-York—Colonel H. Denike, E. M. Jewett, P. Fetridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moller, Miss S. M. Burbank, B. F. Breeden and family, E. J. Morse, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Orton, Mrs. Rinnicutt, J. Shindler and family. Boston—J. V. Spalding and wife, F. B. Spalding, Mrs. E. E. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss S. E. Bond, Geo. Stedman, R. E. Carpenter, D. G. Pratt, H. Bigelow and family, B. F. Atkins. Baltimore—F. S. Norris, Edwin Johnson. Cincinnati—Jos. Glenn, Walter Smith and family. Irvington, on Hudson—Douglas Merritt and party. Lynn—Miss Ada Bubin. Detroit—H. A. Wight, J. M. Smith. Cleveland—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow and family. San Francisco—T. J. Broderick, H. Diamond. Rochester—Mrs. G. H. Munger. Pittsburgh—T. S. Stair. Cambridge—R. G. Shaw, Mrs. Geo. Livermore, C. C. Livermore. Leavenworth—Mrs. Marcus Parrott. Poughkeepsie—Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman. Oakland—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alden and daughter. Philadelphia—M. Weaver and family. U. S. A.—D. G. Hay, J. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Orvis. Constantinople—Dr. L. C. Dolley.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Thompson Collection of Pictures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day we find a card from Mr. BIERSTADT, complaining of the attribution to him of certain pictures in the "Thompson Collection", which he never saw.

Allow us to correct Mr. BIERSTADT's assertion. Knowing that there were a large number of his pictures in the collection, Mr. BIERSTADT called upon us for the purpose of making an arrangement to withdraw them. Each picture attributed to him he saw. Out of the whole number, forty or more in all, he selected four which he did not remember. For the remainder he offered to exchange two of his later works. These not being considered in merit a fair equivalent, the transaction was not carried out. During this the catalogue was delayed in the printer's hands, and we received Mr. BIERSTADT's personal assistance in correcting it. It appears to us that it will be unnecessary to enter at greater length into the subject or characterize more strongly Mr. BIERSTADT's disingenuous forgetfulness.

The four pictures which Mr. BIERSTADT could not recollect painting were exceedingly like his style, but with the view of making our catalogue in every respect reliable, these were only stated as "attributed to BIERSTADT by Mr. THOMPSON." Bills can be exhibited showing the exact price at which these painting were purchased by the deceased as original works by Mr. BIERSTADT. The artist, for a man of his standing and reputation, exhibited in a large degree in this negotiation the sharpness which is so generally imputed to him. However, in his published card he by no means shows a corresponding shrewdness, as he must have been aware that no honest men could suffer such an imputation to rest upon them as that which he so coolly endeavors to throw upon us while at the same time he is unable to state that Nos. 9, 38, 59, 166, 220, 238, 239, 247, 279, 280, 306, 343, 374, 395, 442, 614, 691, 695, 797, 798, 801, 949, 950, 990, 991, 1,005, 1,006, 1,077, 1,158, 1,156, 1,293, 1,294, 1,632, (two,) 1,638, (two) 1,643, *a*, 1,652, (two,) 1,653 and 1,667, which he saw and actually identified in our presence, are not positively his own works.

With regard to the remainder of the letter, after so clearly proving Mr. BIERSTADT's painful want of memory, it appears to us that no more need be said.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers,
95 Chambers-street, and 817 and 819 Broadway.
GEO. P. ROWELL, Agent for Executrix,
No. 40 Park-row.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

The Thompson Collection Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to read in your paper of to-day Mr. BIERSTADT's letter denying the authenticity of the pictures at the Leeds Gallery, in the so-called "Thompson Collection," attributed to him.

Attracted by the preliminary notices of the late Mr. THOMPSON's taste and eccentricity in the matter of pictures, I was induced to visit Mr. LEEDS' rooms. I had never heard of Mr. THOMPSON's collection before. As he did not show his pictures, how should I know anything about them? I took the preliminary puff for solid truth. Remembering

> "Full many a gem of purest ray serene
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,"

and I thought that a wealthy millionaire, having a hobby for pictures, might collect them at Boston. So I went—saw the collection—and was "sold."

It was very ingenious to block up the avenues to inquiry by the statement of THOMPSON's eccentricity—he was a selfish miser, and allowed no one to see his gems of art. And then THOMPSON is dead, and cannot testify as to what hand he had in bringing this collection together. And, moreover, the collection is said to have been made at Boston, and the sale is to take place in New-York.

There are many evidences in this collection that many minds have been at work to get it together, constituting the greatest mass of daubs which has been exhibited in this City for many years, if ever before it was equaled for number and meanness. Old furniture dealers are apt to accumulate such property unwillingly; it is Wardour-street on a large scale.

There are few pictures of mediocre merit, very few. The great artists to whom some of the pictures are attributed are dead, and cannot appear in print, as Mr. BIERSTADT has done, to testify "thou canst not say I did it," but it must disturb the ghosts of RUBENS and some others to hear the remarks which are made about certain pictures to which their names are attached "in the catalogue." As many as nine-tenths of the collection have no pretensions to be called "works of art," unless the "'prentice hands" of young copyists may here and there give promise of dawning talent.

J. E. B.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870.

Gas as a Cause of Fires.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not speak of gas as a cause of fire, because it was one of the dangers which you had enumerated in your article, and I was calling your attention to a source of peril that had escaped your observation. But perhaps your Western correspondent is so far right that we cannot warn the public too much on this point. I recollect your regular Paris correspondent some years ago explaining how shy the French municipal authorities are of gaspipes, and what restrictions they impose on their use in private houses. So minute a supervision would hardly suit our political atmosphere; but our landowners and builders might take some precious hints from the Parisian regulations. As to gas burners or brackets, our gasfitters and architects have a peculiar fancy for placing them "convaynient," as Pat calls it, to some inflammable substance. In the very apartments which I now occupy there are two burners just ready to receive two doors opening upon them. When the flexible tube is bent inward towards the mirror, and the door is closed, there is no danger; but let the tube be bent outward, and the door opened and left open by some person in a hurry, and you have all the materials for a first-class conflagration. Indeed, the white paint of each door bears an ominous brown streak, showing that the paint has actually come in contact with the flame. Of course I have put my servants as well as those of the hotel on their guard, but as this pleasant arrangement is probably repeated in a dozen or more different sets of rooms, our individual vigilance goes but a little way. I have frequently thought, during the last few years, that gas in dwellings was one of the "modern improvements" that are *not* altogether improvements, and that it would do us no harm to "try back." In some of our Southern cities the dearness and badness of the gas has caused many householders to dispense with it; if I were to keep house another Winter in New-York, I should be greatly disposed to try the same experiment. How rarely one misses gas in a country house! It is one of the worst possible lights to work by—one of the most unfavorable to ladies' appearance at balls and parties; it heats rooms disagreeably in warm weather; it saves labor. That is about all to be said in its favor; while, besides the disadvantages already mentioned, its use encourages barefaced extortion and swindling. Anxiety to economize labor and blind obedience to Mrs. Grundy cause whole cities of our people to poison themselves with anthracite, and endanger their lives and health and property in various ways with gas.

CARL BENSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Manhattan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are complaining about the brilliant light this Company furnishes. There are some other interesting facts in the practice of the Company worth remembering. This Company was incorporated in 1830 with a capital of $1,000,000. In 1855 it applied to the Legislature to increase its capital to $2,000,000, and obtained an act for the purpose, in which, however, was the following condition:

"Said Company shall supply to every inhabitant of the said City of New-York who shall request it, and who shall pay for the same, such inflammable gas made by them as he or she may require, provided said gas is required where the mains or pipes of said Company are now or may hereafter be laid, at a price not exceeding three dollars per thousand cubic feet, for the period of one year after the adoption of the resolution named in the foregoing section, (to increase the stock,) and after the expiration of that period at a price not exceeding *two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.*"—(Laws of 1855, p. 1,035.)

The Company passed the resolution and increased their capital, pursuant to the leave given by the act, and after a year reduced the price of their gas to $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, but to show the Legislature how they would wriggle around the law, they charged a monthly rent for their meters, so as to get from every consumer, besides the price of his gas, some $2 40 a year for measuring it. This made small consumers pay about as much as if the charge for gas was $3 instead of $2 50.

In 1858 the Legislature passed an act prohibiting gas companies charging for the use of their meters. It did not know how smart fellows they had to deal with in New-York. At once the Manhattan Gas Company gives up its charter, and reorganizes under the general law with the same stockholders, property, office and officers, so as to avoid the condition contained in the act of 1855, requiring it to furnish gas at $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, and put up the price of gas to $3. This was very sharp, and doubtless a very honest way of increasing their receipts one-fifth, with no additional expense. And to those who know how hard a business it has been to the shareholders to live on dividends not exceeding fifty or seventy-five per cent. per annum on their original outlay, it is doubtless very gratifying. It furnishes a clean twenty per cent. additional on the gross receipts of the Company, all of which goes to augment dividends, or attend to the exigencies of the Company at Albany.

But this is not the only way the managers of the Company accommodate their customers. In olden times their collectors used to call at the offices or stores of the customers for their bills. This is found to cost too much shoe leather, and so their gentlemanly representative calls not at the places of business of their customers, but at the dwelling houses where the gas is supplied, and generally at hours when they are pretty sure to be down town, and if they do not find the bill and walk up to the Captain's office to settle, another representative of the Company goes into his house and shuts off the gas, very blandly uttering the simple dissyllabic sentence, "shut off."

"Koshpoppy."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the extract from Mr. WAKEMAN's article on "American Idioms," published in your always-welcome Sunday edition yesterday, that gentleman says:

"In the West the popular synonym for funds is now said to be "koshpoppy," the derivation of which it would be difficult to guess."

"Koshpoppy" is a Sioux Indian word, the English equivalent of which is ten cents, and was used in a burlesque sense among the whites in Minnesota as long ago as 1859. When St. Paul was yet a village, the native Sioux who still lived and hunted on the prairies thereabout, brought in to the citizens all sorts of game and wild fruits. The price of a brace of ducks was "koshpoppy," with the hand held up and all the fingers extended; that is fifty cents; two quarts of wild plums were worth "koshpoppy" with two fingers, or twenty cents. The merchants in return conveyed the prices of their rum, blankets, &c., to the Indians in the same way. While sight-seeing in St. Paul in 1860, an enterprising and decidedly American proprietor of a billiard saloon, supposing me native and to the manner born, informed me smilingly that I was indebted "three koshpoppy," (I having just suffered signal defeat at the exciting game over which he presided,) which goes to show that the word had already found a lodgment in an element that has never been accused of any inordinate desire to preserve the purity of the King's English.

WAVERLEY.

CURRENT NOTES.

They are cutting ice fourteen inches thick from the Kennebec River.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is kept pretty busy apologizing for injustice done in its Washington correspondence.

General FORSYTHE, of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's staff, has recovered his health sufficiently to enable him to discharge his duties.

New-Hampshire Democrats have nominated a Mr. FLING for the State Senate. But the other party will throw their votes against him.

Governor WASHBURN, of Vermont, is now improving in health, and his recovery is confidently looked for.

Professor N. R. SMITH, of the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland, has resigned, after being associated with it for many years.

A Philadelphia paper alludes to General GEORGE H. THOMAS as "Old Pop." What is fame?

The Brooklyn *Union* announces that it will appear to-morrow evening enlarged and improved, Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD being its editor.

The graduates of Yale in Winona, Minn., met and had a gay time of it a few nights ago. It is true there were only four of them, but they made up in spirit what they lacked in numbers.

Already the Fort Scott (Kan.) *Monitor* has found it necessary to increase its size. It has been published only two months, but the people of Southern Kansas have appreciated it.

The Providence *Journal* says of General SCHENCK that he is so constituted that he could no more commit a dishonest act than he could read CONFUCIUS in the original, or play on the guitar with his wounded hand.

The coming woman is already at the University of Michigan. Her name is STOCKWELL, and on Thursday last she was admitted to the Sophomore Class, having successfully passed the prescribed examinations.

The big HART of the nation resides in Bainbridge County, Ind. He is seven feet six inches tall, or six feet seven inches—it does not make much difference which when he goes to such a length as that.

A Lynchburg paper is warm in its praises of a new invention which, it contends, will "save one thousand per cent." of the labor in the manufacture of tobacco. That's a saving worth talking about, if "per cent." has its old meaning.

Armed burglars are afflicting Quincy, Ill., and some of the wealthy citizens promise through the papers to pay $500 to the man who will kill one of these plunderers while in the act of entering or plundering their houses at night.

The remains of General MOWER are to be interred in New-London, Conn., to-morrow. Governor JEWELL and staff, and the military companies of Hartford and New-Haven, are expected to be present, and General SHERMAN and other officers have been invited.

A woman who lived in Wilkesbarre, Penn., got up a few nights ago for the purpose of taking a smoke, and in looking for the necessary pipe and tobacco, fell down stairs and broke her neck. Moral: Live in a one-story house where stairs are unnecessary.

Michigan papers report that a poor man in that State who named his child for Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR has received a $300 gold watch, $100 worth of clothing and $100 in cash in acknowledgment of the compliment. There may be something in a name after all.

EZEKIEL B. PHILLIPS has recovered a verdict of $20,000, at Chicago, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as damages for injuries received by the explosion of a locomotive as he was passing along the platform of the depot to purchase a ticket.

The Detroit *Free Press* published a little story some time last Summer which was, indeed, quite good, and was copied quite generally. As it has not published anything in the way of argument, news, gossip or story, marked by the same characteristic since that time, it is still crowing over it.

A Louisville paper tells a long and graphic story, describing how a man who was recently executed in that city was galvanized back into life by a surgeon, and sent away into obscurity. But as a relative of the man, whose curiosity at least was excited, visited his tomb and there found his body cold in death, there are some grounds for discrediting the story.

A Washington correspondent telegraphed to a Boston paper that although the company at the Prince Arthur ball at Washington "was not the cream of society, there was a general gathering of the good, the great, the gifted and the gay." In reading this one may well wonder what qualities mark the cream of society in Washington.

A Portland paper asks us to mention that "in running into Portland harbor the great British iron clad *Monarch* had a leadsman each side of the ship constantly sounding, and that the shoalest cast was eight and a half fathoms or fifty-one feet, and that within one hour of low water." We would cheerfully comply with its request did we not fear the statement and the request are prompted by a desire to aggravate Boston.

SEMMES made one of the minor mistakes of his life when he recently spoke derisively of the Southern Press. A thoroughly-reconstructed editor in North Carolina hits him one of his own cowardly blows when it speaks of Captain WADDELL, ex-commander of the rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, thus: "This gallant officer, who was the eagle bird of the seas during the late war, was on a visit to our sanctum a short while since. He is the same North Carolina 'tar heel' sailor who fought 'Billy Yank' seven months on the seas after the war was over."

The Legislature of Maine has not conducted itself in a way acceptable to Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON since she bought the State, and she has declined to be responsible any longer for its bonds, and once more offered the State for sale—"terms easy; and a good title given as was ever given of ship and cargo for breach of the Revenue laws."

The Boston *Traveler* says that the Secretary of the Navy has disapproved of the findings and sentence of the naval General Court-martial in the case of Lieutenant-Commander H. B. SEELY, charged with cruelly and illegally torturing the seamen of the naval steamer *Pawnee*, on the ground that there were several serious irregularities, which were objected to at the time, by CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., counsel for the accused, and which the Court failed to correct. Captain SEELY will return to duty.

THE TURF.

Review of the Trotting Season of 1869—Prospects of the Coming Campaign of 1870—The Approaching Trotting Congress and its Objects.

In taking a retrospective review of the events of the trotting turf during the past season of 1869, we purpose noting only the most memorable which have distinguished the year gone by. One of the most conspicuous features of the past season has been the radical change in the management of the trotting turf by proprietors of tracks, especially on Long Island. Instead of giving a series of purses of comparatively small value to be trotted for during a period extending over the entire season, they have confined the trotting sport (with the exception of matches, sweepstakes, &c.,) to one regular, legitimate meeting of four or more consecutive days, during which purses of previously unprecedented value were offered for public competition, attracting the attendance and entry of the fastest trotting horses on the turf, and as a necessary consequence the vastly-increased patronage of the public. The superior advantages of the new system of management over the old have been clearly recognized alike by the public, the owners of fast trotting stock, and proprietors of courses as well as associations; and under the new *régime* of government to be inaugurated by the approaching Congress of Associations in this City, the trotting turf has a bright and brilliant future in prospect.

The trotting season of 1869 was inaugurated on Long Island by two matches in harness and to wagon between those two renowned fast mares, *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl*, for $1,000 a side each match. Mr. LOVELL, the owner of *American Girl*, had issued a cartel of defiance to the fastest trotters on the turf, offering to match her against any other at mile heats, harness and wagon, for the above amount; and the challenge was at once accepted by Messrs. WELCH and McMANN on behalf of their mare, *Lady Thorn*. The first match came off on the Fashion Course on May 4, and was won by *Lady Thorn* in four heats, of which the third was a dead heat; the fastest time (2:26) being made in the first. *American Girl* lost this race solely through the incompetency of her driver, PETER MANEE, who later on in the season gained an unenviable notoriety for fraud and malpractice on the trotting turf. The second match, to wagons, came off over the same course on May 10, and was won by *Lady Thorn* in three straight heats; time—2:30, 2:27, 2:29. The owner of *American Girl* injudiciously allowed her former incapable trainer and driver to handle her in this race, but as in the previous match, his incompetency was so conspicuous that he was removed after two heats had been trotted, and a better driver put in when too late, and the race sacrificed. The next event worth note was the race in which *American Girl* and *Lucy* came together on the Fashion, on May 17, for a purse of $1,000, in harness. The former was for a third time intrusted to her former "heaven-born driver," and in any other hands the public would have strongly fancied her chance against the big *Patchen* mare. But they had seen enough of MANEE's driving, and their money and judgment went with *Lucy*, who won in three heats, the last and fastest being trotted in 2:25. Like the two matches with *Lady Thorn*, this race was sacrificed by bad driving, and *American Girl's* owner was by this time convinced of the fact, for he removed her into RODEN's stable after this race.

The Prospect Park Association Course was inaugurated with a three-days' trotting meeting on May 25. On the first day the double team race, won in three heats by *Jessie Wales* and *Darkness*, a Boston-owned team, was signalized by the fastest time on record up to that date, viz., 2:30, and that in the last heat. The principal event of the meeting, however, was the contest for the $5,000 purse, in harness, on the last day, for which six of the fastest horses in the country started. These were *George Wilkes, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Rhode Island, American Girl*, and the champion of the Western trotting turf, *Bashaw, Jr.* It was a most exciting race, *Goldsmith Maid* being so highly in favor that she was supported against the field. *George Wilkes* and *Lucy* were next in estimation, while *American Girl* was entirely out of favor with all but her owner, who was conscious he possessed in her a wonderful mare when in condition. She was now trained and driven by M. RODEN, and she fairly electrified the vast assemblage by the style in which she cut down her field in every heat; fairly out-trotting them in every part of the race, and winning in three heats in the fast time of 2:23½, 2:23¼, 2:21. The surprise created by this magnificent performance was intense, and a general regret felt that the wonderful mare had been sacrificed, through sheer ignorance and incapacity, in her previous contests of the season.

The Union Course Spring meeting commenced June 1, and continued three days, the trotting being of a highly-interesting character. The principal event, a purse of $2,500, was won by *American Girl*, beating *Lucy* and *Goldsmith Maid* with seeming ease in 2:22½, 2:23, 2:25. She pursued her triumphant career at the Riverside Park meeting, Boston, which was held on June 9 and two following days, winning the $2,500 purse, and beating *Goldsmith Maid* and *Bashaw, Jr.*, in 2:27, 2:26¾, 2:28¼. The only other important event here was the victory of *Myron Perry* over *Hotspur* and *Mountain Maid* after a close and exciting race of five heats, of which the *Maid* won the first and fourth; time of the fastest heat—2:31¾.

The Narragansett Park Summer meeting commenced June 23, and the unequaled management and liberality of its association has rendered it the best trotting carnival in America. It continued three days, and its principal noteworthy events were the victories of *Rhode Island* over *Bashaw, Jr.*, in the stallion purse, time—2:30, 2:29, 2:28½; of *Mambrino Prince* in the 2:29 purse over twelve opponents in 2:33, 2:31¾, 2:32, 2:33; and of the now invincible *American Girl* in the $3,000 purse for all ages, when she beat her old victress, *Lady Thorn*, (second,) *Goldsmith Maid, Lucy* and *George Palmer* in 2:22½, 2:19, 2:20½. The time of the second heat, it may be noticed, was the fastest ever made in America up to this time, except by the incomparable *Dexter*, who made "halting Time limp after him in vain." The week previous (June 18) she had at the Mystic Park meeting won the $4,000 purse for all horses, in four heats, beating *Goldsmith Maid*, (who won the first,) *Lucy*, and *George Palmer*; time—2:22, 2:22½, 2:24, 2:24. On the Fashion Course, she and *Lady Thorn* once more met together for a purse of $2,500, mile heats, in harness, and again was *American Girl* victorious in four heats, the fastest of which was the last, 2:24½. It was not a good race, and both of these great mares showed signs of "training off" from the amount of work they had already done. At Mystic Park, on July 8th, *Goldsmith Maid* gave promise of being the "coming mare" by beating *Lucy* in a $2,000 match with great ease, in 2:20½, 2:21½, 2:24¼. and a week after, on the Fashion, she beat *George Palmer* a match for $2,000, in 2:28¾, 2:24, 2:24½. On the Union Course, July 18, *American Girl* lowered the pride of *Mountain Boy* in a match for $2,000, mile and repeat, with ridiculous ease in 2:28¾, 2:21¾, for she could have distanced the Commodore's horse if so inclined. But the brilliant career of *American Girl* was now to receive a check, owing, doubtless, to the heavy campaign she had gone through. At Philadelphia, on the Suffolk Park Course, *Goldsmith Maid* beat her in three straight heats, for a purse of $2,000, in 2:22, 2:28, 2:30; not, however, without grave suspicions that the *Girl* had been "got at" and drugged for this race. Encouraged by the brilliant performances of their mare, the owners of *Goldsmith Maid* now threw down the gauntlet to any horse on the turf, and *Lady Thorn* promptly took it up for a match of $2,000. It came off on the Union Course on July 23, and the *Lady* triumphed over the *Maid* in three straight and fast heats, 2:21¾, 2:20½, 2:21¼—the fastest time ever made on this course.

The Buffalo meeting commenced on the 10th of August and continued four days. The first and second days' sport was distinguished by the treble victory of *Henry*, who won the 2:34 purse of $2,000 from eight rivals, in 2:27, 2:27½, 2:26¾; the 2:40 purse of $1,500, in four heats, from six competitors, and the 2:50 purse of $5,000 in 2:32¼, 2:20¾, 2:34½; *Young Blackbird* won the third heat, but the fourth was the fastest, viz., 2:31½. The $3,000 purse, for 2:29 horses, produced a splendid race among the eleven starters, and seven heats were required to finish it. *Idol* won it, *John J. Bradley* taking the fourth and sixth heats, *Fanny Allen* the first and *Kirkwood* the fifth; time—2:28¾, 2:27, 2:29½, 2:27¼, 2:24, 2:26¾, 2:28¾. On the third day *Goldsmith Maid* won the $10,000, beating *American Girl* and *George Palmer* in three straight heats, the aggregate time of which is the fastest on record, viz., 2:19¾, 2:19½, 2:19¾. On the last day *Billy Barr* won the 2:26 purse in 2:28, 2:26¾, 2:27 easily. At Saratoga, Aug. 23, *Mountain Boy* beat *Lady Thorn* for a purse of $3,000 in 2:27, 2:24¾, 2:23¼; but there is little doubt the mare was not at herself on this day. At Boston, on Mystic Park Course, *Hotspur* beat *License* and *Myron Perry* for a purse and stake of $2,500 in 2:27, 2:24, 2:26, 2:25½—*License* taking the first heat. At Springfield, *George Palmer* gave evidence of that wonderful improvement he subsequently showed by beating *Mountain Boy* easily for a $2,500 purse in four heats, the fastest of which was 2:22, and the track a half mile. At Oil City, Aug. 18, *American Girl* beat *Lady* for a $2,500 purse in four heats, but that neither mare was at herself is seen in the fact that the fastest heat was 2:28¾. At Prospect Park Course, Long Island, Aug. 21, *Lady Thorn* triumphantly reasserted her superiority of speed over *Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl*, by beating them for the $4,000 purse in the fastest race ever made on the Island—2:20¾, 2:20½, 2:20¼. She also proved, the week afterwards, the incorrectness of the Saratoga race, by beating *Mountain Boy* in the hollowest possible style at Prospect Park, in three heats; time—2:23½, 2:21, 2:22½. The Fall Trotting meeting of the Prospect Park Course in September had only two races of noteworthy interest: the success of *W. B. Whitman* (formerly *Billy Barr*) over *Gray Mac* in 2:25¾, 2:24¾, 2:24; and the easy victory of *Lady Thorn* over *George Palmer, Rhode Island* and *Mountain Boy*, for the $3,000 purse, in 2:22½, 2:23, 2:22.

The Mystic Park, Boston, Fall meeting commenced Oct. 1, and was memorable for the fastest double-team time on record being made; *Honest Allen* and *Jessie Wales* winning the $1,000 purse in 2:31, 2:32, 2:29¾. Again did *Lady Thorn* defeat *Goldsmith Maid, George Palmer*, and *American Girl* in fast time, viz.: 2:20¾, 2:20¾, 2:20. At the Fall meeting at Narragansett Park, which commenced Oct. 7, there was the finest exhibition of trotting ever witnessed in America. The fields of starters in the different purses were unprecedentedly large, and the contests close and exciting. *Butcher Boy* won the three-minute purse, and was immediately purchased by Mr. LOVELL, the owner of *American Girl*. *Drift* won the two purses for 2:45 and 2:40 horses—in the latter showing his great form by trotting one heat as low down as 2:29¾; and *Twang* won the 2:33 purse from nine rivals, trotting three successive heats all below 2:30. *Surprise* won the purse of $2,000 for the 2:30 horses in six heats, beating *Twang, Daniel Boone, Dresden, N. B. Palmer*, (who took the fourth heat,) *Locust*, (who won the first and third,) *Mambrino Prince, Old Put* and others; time—2:29¼, 2:29¾, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:27½, 2:27¼. But the great event of the meeting was for the $5,000 purse, for all horses, in which *Lady Thorn* achieved her brightest triumph by winning the race in four heats in 2:19¾, 2:18¼, 2:19¾, 2:21, and beating *George Palmer*, (who won the third heat in 2:19¾, his best record,) *Goldsmith Maid, Lucy* and *American Girl*. This was the fastest time (2:18¼) ever made by *Lady Thorn*, and is only surpassed by *Dexter's* 2:17¼ at Buffalo. In this, as in all her recent successes, the *Lady* was driven by her part owner, JAMES D. McMANN, who has established as good and close understanding with the old mare as he ever held with *Flora Temple*, the abdicated Queen of the Trotting Turf. With the Narragansett Park meeting, the legitimate trotting season of 1869 may be said to have terminated.

THE TROTTING CONGRESS AND ITS OBJECTS.

On Wednesday next, the 2d proximo, a Convention of delegates representing the leading trotting associations and proprietors of trotting tracks throughout the United States, will assemble in Convention at the Everett House in this City. The object of establishing this National Congress of Associations is to deliberate on the best methods of purifying and elevating the trotting turf of this country, by skimming the flood of corruption and rascality which threatens to overwhelm it, and effectually to punish the perpetrators of fraud in trotting. To the Narragansett Park Association belongs the honor of taking the initiative in this praiseworthy and necessary work of reform, and by their energetic action, through their efficient Secretary, Mr. GEORGE SMITH, in making all the requisite preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Congress, bringing the affair to a practical realization. At the proposed Convention, the first measure will be the drawing up and adoption of a general code of uniform rules and regulations governing trotting on every course throughout the country, in which the punishment of systematic fraud and malpractice on the turf will be clearly laid down. Any driver, trainer or owner of trotting horses, convicted of fraud or wrongdoing either in driving, collusion, making false entry, concealing the identity of a horse entered, or any other form of dishonesty, will be ruled off the track on which such practice was perpetrated or attempted to be perpetrated, and such ruling off will exclude the offender from every track belonging to and represented in the National Congress of Associations. When those parties who, for years, have pursued their nefarious career on the trotting turf with impunity, and have brought the whole sport into disrepute with the community, find "their occupation gone," from the operation of the new *régime* of government, and their horses and themselves ruled off the course and excluded from all participation in contending for the rich prizes offered, they will find that "honesty is the best policy" on the trotting turf, as in every other relation of society, and will be compelled to fall into the ranks and assist in the work of reform. We anticipate, from the results of this Congress, a bright future for the trotting turf, for it will become elevated and dignified in popular estimation when purified from the scum and dross of fraud and knavery that have hitherto pervaded it, and trotting will again become the national sport of America.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Eleven persons have become deranged in consequence of the Pantin murders.

Dr. NELATON is going to Rome to recruit his health.

A London Omnibus Company carried twenty million passengers during the first six months of 1869.

A London merchant advertised for a clerk who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

GARIBALDI's new work is described as being "one long, bitter, furious attack on priests and priestcraft."

An English journalist paid $40 for a copy of the *Marseillaise* the day of its seizure.

The *bon mot* in Paris now is HAUSSMANN BASSEMAN.

Figaro states that the Emperor never gives less than 500 francs for a box at any of the theatres.

Abbé MULLOIS, Chaplain to the Emperor, is dead.

The Greeks are in advance of all Europe in education, only seven per cent. being unable to read.

The American citizens at Hamburg have formed a "Washingtonian" Club, of which GARIBALDI is Honorary President.

Six thousand nine hundred workmen at the iron and steel works of KRUPP, in Germany, produced 125,000,000 pounds of steel last year.

In France there are 470 beet-root factories, 116 in Belgium and 225 in Prussia. Last year Switzerland alone produced 2,500,000 tons of beet-root sugar.

A new sporting club is to be organized at Paris, under the title of the "Derby Club."

A new Conservative paper has appeared in Dublin called the *Evening Standard*.

A society has been formed in Paris with a capital of 1,600,000 francs, to develop musical art in France, and the industries connected with it.

The Paris Press generally express great satisfaction at the removal of HAUSSMANN. The *Liberté*, however, blames the measure.

A site has been secured at Oxford for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church, through the munificence of the Marquis of BUTE.

The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory. The damage is about 200,000,000 of francs.

Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE is the author of a French translation of NICCOLINI's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor."

Brussels is advocated by the merchants of Berlin as a favorable place for an annual international exhibition.

The state of the works on the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Jan. 1, was as follows: From the south, 20,510 feet had been executed, and from the north 14,953½ feet, making a total of 35,463½ feet, and leaving 4,914 to be accomplished.

The late Bishop of Manchester bequeathed his valuable library to Owens College.

A new port has been opened in the Eastern Soonderbuns in Bengal. It is called Morellgunge.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Post* states that the Government intend to bring in a bill to enable "members of every religious denomination to borrow money from the Public Loan Commissioners for the purchase of globes."

The Prince of Prussia has lately visited Palestine. *Judy* says that he made a point of going to Jericho, and expresses the charitable wish that several other foreign potentates would follow him.

On the occasion of the New Year the French Post Office sold to an amount of 600,000f. more postage stamps than in the preceding year.

A dowager Countess, widow of a Scotch nobleman, has bestowed her hand upon her Italian courier. The fair bride has passed her sixtieth year.

A theory has been started that a form of typhoid fever is the same disease as that known to veterinarians as cattle plague. Pathological evidence is brought forward to support the hypothesis.

The incarcerated nun, BARBARA UBRYK, is said to look extremely well and far younger than she really is. She has a small, merry face, with a *retroussé* nose and bright, lively eyes. She converses freely, though incoherently, and laughs a good deal.

The oldest English Duke is the Duke of LEINSTER, aged 78 years; the youngest is the Duke of NORFOLK, aged 22.

In 1662 the French national debt amounted to 17,000,000 francs; in 1760, 735,000,000; in 1807, 1,912,000,000; in 1821, 3,466,000,000; in 1844, 5,000,000,000; in 1860, 11,000,000,000.

A Commission is to be appointed immediately to examine the accounts of the City of Paris, and to establish the real position of the municipal finances. Some one has an office for life.

Mr. HENRY SWEET is to edit an Anglo-Saxon version of St. Gregory's Pastoral from two MSS. of King ALFRED's time, with an English translation and the Latin original.

Waldeck, a German town, has given public notice that no license to marry will be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness; or, if having been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to this vice.

Great Britain has 14,223 miles of railway, on which has been expended $2,455,000,000. Last year the gross receipts were $200,000,000. Less than half this sum was required for working expenses, so that upwards of $100,000,000 remained available in the form of profit.

The dresses worn by the Empress during her Oriental tour have been sold for the benefit of Her Majesty's orphan school. They realized very small sums, though there were 250 of them. The rose-colored satin presentation dress realized the highest sum, only 112 francs.

The Belgians think it disloyal to have their sovereign's head on their postage stamps, where it would be instantly soiled and defaced, and the Minister of the Public Works is to be substituted.

An astronomer predicts for this year a comet of such brilliancy, and so near the earth, that our nights will be almost as bright as our days.

Two citizens were heard conversing in a street in Dundee, regarding the Ecumenical Council. "Well, John," said one, "what d'ye think o' this *Economical Cooncil* in Rome?" "Rome! did ye say?" the other replied, "I wish to gudeness we only had an *Economical Cooncil* in Dundee!"

The manuscript of the *Prères Saintes et Chrétiennes pour Monseigneur le Grand-Dauphin*, the one book which LOUIS XVI. had with him in the temple, was sold for 2,000 francs the other day at Paris.

The *Echo* states that Miss GARRETT passed on Christmas Eve, the fourth examination for the degree of M. D., of Paris. The subjects were medical jurisprudence, materia medica and hygiene. Women can now acquire a medical degree in France, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden and Scotland.

The manager of the well-known "Star and Garter" perished in the flames while trying to save a favorite dog. His name was LEVRE.

The *China Mail* says that when Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was bidding adieu to Prince PUNG, he was addressed by that functionary in these words: "Now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries."

TRAUPMANN wrote to two photographers, who were desirous to take his portrait. In one of them he says: "As I desire to be agreeable to my family, I now propose to you to purchase from me the right of reproducing my likeness. But I tell you beforehand that I cannot make the bargain under 2,000 francs."

Some of the French papers are publishing a series of anecdotes about the Emperor. We hear of NAPOLEON tossing halfpence to vagrant children; restoring a schoolboy's velocipede to its equilibrium; ransacking the imperial larder at Compiègne late at night for his famished guests, and joining in the gayeties of the St. Cloud Fair. This kind of writing ought to popularize His Majesty with the French people.

The *Standard* gives a long description of a gathering of an interesting and unusual character, which took place on Wednesday evening in the New Cut. A reformed burglar, named NED WRIGHT, has for some years been conspicuous for his labors among the outcasts of that district, and on Wednesday he invited about 200 professed thieves to meet him at a "soup supper." There was no lack of guests, the sole necessary credential being—a "previous conviction." After the supper the men were addressed, prayers were offered up, and hymns sung. The most perfect good order was maintained during the evening.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that at the end of last week gold was found near the famous Falls of Foyers. Not only in several washings from the river was the precious metal found, but in a basin of alluvial drift found below a range of trap rock a "color" was detected. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, long ago, and Dr. LINDSAY, in a paper recently read before the Geological Society, pointed out this spot as likely to be auriferous. The Messrs. FERGUSON also recently examined part of the watershed of the Nairn, and, in the course of two hours, report having found two pennyweights. This gold is pronounced superior in quality to the Sutherlandshire metal; while the specimen of washings from Foyers closely resemble Californian gold, and promises to be rich in quality.

The Powers of United States Marshals—Opinion of District-Attorney Pierrepont.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT has given the following opinion with regard to a question that has arisen concerning the powers of United States Marshals:

The question submitted is, whether, under a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner of another district to the Marshal of this district, the Marshal can lawfully arrest, in this district, a person charged as an offender, and take him before the Commissioner of such other district. I am of opinion that the Marshal of this district cannot by virtue of such warrant take a person so charged before a Commissioner of another district. The authority of a Commissioner residing in Texas is precisely the same over the Marshal of this district as is that of a Commissioner residing in Jersey City over the said Marshal. If the Texas Commissioner should come to New-York and issue his warrant to the Marshal here, directing him to arrest particular persons charged with crime, and bring them before him at the City Hall, such warrant would not protect the Marshal in making the arrests. And if the said Commissioner should return to Texas, and within his own district issue his warrant to the Marshal of New-York, directing him to arrest a citizen of New-York, and bring the prisoner before the said Commissioner in Texas, I do not think that the Marshal could be justified in taking such person to Texas by virtue of said warrant, nor do I think that the Commissioner in Texas could punish the Marshal of New-York for contempt in refusing to obey the warrant.

The powers and duties of all Marshals and judicial officers of the United States are defined by statute. The same section of the law which gives judicial officers power to arrest at all, provides that if the "commitment of the offender shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the Judge of that district where the delinquent is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the Marshal of the same district, to execute a warrant for the removal of the offender to the district in which the trial is to be had." (1 Stat. at Large, p. 91, sec. 33.) I think it plain that a warrant to the Marshal of this District, commanding him to take a person charged with crime into another district, must issue from an officer of this district, and that a Commissioner of another district has not authority to direct the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York to arrest and bring before him out of this district any person charged with an offence against the laws of the United States.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney of the United States,
Southern District of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870.

Our Sectarian and Common Schools.

The Committee of the Union League Club upon the diversion of public moneys of this City from the legitimate objects of political government to sectarian purposes, have made a report, in which they show that during 1869 the Roman Catholic Schools, Churches and Societies of this City received $412,062 26; the Protestant Episcopal, $29,335 09; Reformed, (Dutch,) $12,630 86; Hebrew, $14,404 49; Presbyterian, $8,363 44; Baptist, $2,760 34; Methodist Episcopal, $3,073 63; German Evangelical, $2,027 24; miscellaneous, $44,085 12. Total, $528,742 47.

Of the Roman Catholic institutions, the House of the Good Shepherd received $40,000; the Sisters of St. Dominic, $10,106 20; St. Bridget's School, $23,540; St. Mary's, $20,000, and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, $15,000. In addition to these munificent donations, the Common Council, in 1866, gave this sect a block of ground on Madison-avenue worth $200,000, and, in 1852 a block running from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-streets, now worth $1,500,000. In 1846 another block was given, now valued at $1,500,000, thus making an aggregate of $3,200,000 worth of real estate alone.

The framers of the report call special attention to the clause inserted in last year's tax levy donating over $200,000 "for the support of schools educating children gratuitously, who are not provided for in the common schools," and this while there are 39,000 vacant seats in our common schools.

The report concludes by urging the removal of this obnoxious clause from our statute book. The following petition for its amendment has been circulated, and will be presented to the present Legislature:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the following part of chapter 876, of the laws of 1869, relating to the City of New-York:

SECTION 10. Hereafter, an annual amount equal to twenty per cent. on the excise moneys received for said City in 1868, to be distributed under the direction of an officer to be appointed for that purpose by the Board of Education of said City (whose compensation shall be paid from such amount,) for the support of schools educating children gratuitously in said City who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury.

Believing that this section authorizes the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian purposes, and that the principle, however limited may be its present application, is essentially improper, impolitic and unjust, and tends to destroy our system of Free Common Schools not only in the City, but throughout the whole State, we hereby petition for its immediate repeal.

Methodist Church Anniversary.

The Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the dedication of their house of worship yesterday. In the forenoon the church was filled with an attentive congregation, who listened with deep interest to a sermon from Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., of India. At the close of the sermon, Rev. Mr. BROWN, pastor of the church, made a brief address on its condition and needs. He reviewed the struggle it had in erecting the building, and how it still was oppressed with a debt. This latter now amounted to $5,000, in addition to $1,000 which was due on the parsonage for repairs. He wished on this anniversary to raise at least $1,200, and accordingly, said he, would divide the sum into $5 shares, and invited the congregation to subscribe to them. Many members of the church then bought from one to ten shares each, which, together with what was subscribed in the evening, made up the amount desired. In the afternoon a reunion and love feast was held, and in the evening addresses were made by several ministers and laymen.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Annual Report of the Adjutant-General—Important Suggestions and Professed Changes.

The annual report of Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend has been received. We present a synopsis of the main features and suggestions:

Finding that generally the condition of the National Guard was efficient and satisfactory, General Townsend endeavored to pursue a course that would maintain the excellent organization already established, and, for the present, only looked to a reduction of the force as the most important object to be accomplished. With that view the Legislature at its last session provided for the reduction of the aggregate number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates from 30,000 to 20,000; and that requirement has been already so far carried out that the present number is only 22,538.

In appearing before the Military and Finance Committees of the Legislature, he took the ground that twenty thousand was a sufficient number for the aggregate force of the National Guard, and that for its support, two hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated annually, to be paid out of the general fund of the State. He urged that, for all the purposes that a standing army could be required by the State, the National Guard answered perfectly well, and that the expense to the State of only ten dollars per man yearly, was certainly very moderate, as the members of it contribute the balance as well as give their time and services gratuitously. The Adjutant-General cannot see how the propriety of exempting them from taxation to a moderate amount, and also from jury duty, can be questioned, for surely it is small compensation for the services they render. The unanimity with which the Legislature and its Committees acted upon these matters thus presented to them leads him to believe that if the National Guard will always do justice to itself there will be no difficulty in keeping up the organization on its present basis, and obtaining from the general fund of the State $200,000 annually to aid in its support.

The necessity, as well as importance, of maintaining the National Guard for reason of the physical and moral support which it gives to the civil authorities, is so evident that it is unnecessary to repeat the argument which has been so often made on this ground in its favor.

The National Guard at present comprises three regiments, one battalion and four separate troops of cavalry; three battalions and eight separate batteries of artillery, and forty-seven regiments and three battalions of infantry.

The sparseness of population in the districts where some of the regiments are located, renders it impracticable to keep up a regimental organization, and there are a number of the regiments which should be reduced to battalions; it is unnecessary to have either regiments or battalions of cavalry or artillery. With respect to the Artillery, most of the batteries should be armed with the light twelve-pound howitzer, called mountain howitzer, with which a few of the batteries are now armed, because it is a weapon that is not only exceedingly well adapted for service in cases of riot and like disturbances, but as the guns are so light that they can be readily drawn by the men, the use of horses is dispensed with, and much expense saved thereby.

As the State does not need for the storage of its military property more than three arsenals, it is desirable that all the arsenals and armories other than those located in the cities of New-York, Albany and Buffalo, should be turned over to the county authorities of the localities in which they are situated, and that the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties should be charged with the care of them.

In consequence of the dangerous condition of the New-York State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, and the necessary removal of the ammunition stored therein, the Adjutant-General laid the matter before the Committee of Ways and Means, and a law was passed by the Legislature making an appropriation of $30,000 to pay for repairing the building and constructing a magazine therein, and also providing for obtaining what additional land might be required. The repairing of the building and the construction of the magazine have been completed, and proceedings to take the additional land required by the right of eminent domain are progressing. That any additional land was required was owing to the fact that the building encroached several inches upon the adjacent lot, which does not belong to the State, and it was deemed advisable to obtain more than these several inches, for the purpose of securing the east wall of the arsenal building from injury by the blasting of the rock which underlies it and extends upon the adjacent lot, and which blasting the owner of that lot has a right to do at any time. The State arsenal property will then form a parallelogram of 208 feet 4 inches on Thirty-fifth-street, and 98 feet 9 inches on Seventh-avenue.

The Bureau of Military Statistics is at present located and well accommodated in a building near the Capitol, for which rent at the rate of $1,500 per annum is paid. An assistant, Miss L. Dempsey, a capable and efficient person, who has been connected with this Bureau for several years, is especially charged with its care, and she manages it with satisfaction to the department and to the public visiting this institution. Attention is called to the very objectionable practice of loaning the flags and trophies deposited in this Bureau. This loaning can only be done by joint resolution of the Legislature; nevertheless it has already been done so repeatedly that the articles, which are in a frail condition, have been much injured by handling and moving, and would be destroyed ere long if the practice were continued.

The Military Agencies having been turned over to the Adjutant in 1868, he found on the 1st of January, 1869, United States Paymasters' checks, pension certificates and Treasurer's certificates, amounting to $10,206 23, and since that date there have been received like checks and certificates amounting to $14,829 22, making altogether the sum of $25,035 45. Of these there have been delivered to claimants checks and certificates to the amount of $23,115 31, and there still remain like checks and certificates to the amount of $1,920 14, to be delivered to the claimants as soon as they can be found.

Now that, with the use of metallic cartridges, the mechanism of breech-loaders has been so perfected that the superiority of a musket loading at the breech over one loading at the muzzle is no longer questioned, it is very desirable that the Infantry of the National Guard should be armed with them. The State owns a large number of Springfield rifle muskets, of the latest models, loading at the muzzle, and most of the regiments and battalions of infantry are armed with them. To make the change in the most economical manner would be to have these muzzle-loaders altered to breech-loaders, and thus convert them into a weapon which has been thoroughly tested in service and found to be entirely satisfactory, and a further advantage would be derived from having the National Guard armed in the same manner as the United States troops, and using the same kind of ammunition and the same tactics. What would be still better would be to get the War Department to exchange them for the "Springfield Breech-loading rifle musket," model of 1868, which is the model of 1863 altered for loading at the breech, with the barrel reduced in calibre to fifty and in length to thirty-six inches, and having a new back sight for aiming at distances ranging up to 1,000 yards, and also an improved ramrod.

General Townsend believing that great benefit would be derived from a reënactment of the military code, incorporating all that is desirable in the present one, and also all the desirable amendments that have been made thereto, has drawn a bill for such purpose, to be submitted to the Legislature. In preparing this bill great pains has been taken to obtain from superior and experienced officers of the National Guard their views upon the matter, who have given valuable suggestions, and evinced an interest in the subject that was most gratifying. The enactment of this new code would make but few radical changes in existing laws, and of these the principal one is, the mode of uniforming the rank and file. The present law requires that the State shall furnish to each non-commissioned officer and private two suits of uniforms during the term of enlistment, and as the regiments generally adopt a uniform that is more costly than the regulation, the practice has grown up to apply the money value to pay in part for the uniforms they get. To simplify this, the plan proposed in the new code provides that there shall be paid annually by the Comptroller to the Country Treasurers, to be held in trust by the latter for the regiments, battalions, separate troops or batteries in their counties, a sum equal to $5 for each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of such organization, who paraded at least seven times during the preceding year, which sum is to be used exclusively to aid the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of these organizations in procuring their uniforms.

With respect to the matter of exemption from taxation, it has been deemed best to treat all members of the National Guard alike, and therefore a provision has been incorporated which gives to each member, from the highest to the lowest, an exemption from taxation to the extent of $800 of the value of his taxable property, during his term of service.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—Jan. 28.

No. 252.—*City of Chicago vs. Wm. C. Sheldon.*—Appeal from the Circuit for the Northern District of Illinois.—Sheldon requested the North Chicago City Railway Company, of which he is a stockholder, to resist the pay and collection of a tax upon their franchise for the improvement of the streets through which the road runs. The directors of the Company declined to take any steps in this direction, and left the stockholders to pursue such remedy as they saw proper. Thereupon this bill was filed to restrain the corporation from paying and the city from collecting the tax, the ground being taken that by a sound construction of the ordinance of the city imposing on the Company as a condition of the permission to construct the road through the streets, the obligation to grade, pave and keep in repair certain portions of the streets, a contract was established between the railway and municipal corporations, by which the Railway Company was to be exempt from all special assessments for the improvement and repair of the streets through which their track extended; and it was averred that this contract was ratified by the General Assembly of the State. The Court below sustained this theory, and the decree was for the complainant.

The city insists here that as there is no special contract by which the property of the Company was exempted, none can be created by implication; and that the city of Chicago could make no valid contract, nor could the Legislature authorize it to make one, by which the Company could be exempted from the payment of its proportion of taxes and assessments for street improvements in proportion to the benefits received. The decision of the Supreme Court of the State to this effect, in other cases is cited, and it is submitted that the decisions of the State Courts in respect to the local questions involved, that of State powers, by the right of eminent domain, will be of binding force, and will be followed by this Court. The appellee contends that when the Company accepted the right of way granted upon the terms and conditions imposed, it becomes a complete and binding contract, and covered all the duties and obligations of the Company in respect of contribution towards the improvements and repair of the streets; and this contract, made by special authority of the Legislature, and established after it was made by the Legislature, vested and determined the rights of the Company, and provided for the exemptions claimed. The proposed assessment, it is submitted, violates the contract.

Case submitted on the printed points. M. F. Tuley, Corporation Counsel for the City; W. C. Goudy and B. R. Curtis for appellee.

No. 219.—*Frances Board vs. Edmund Miller et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia. Appeal dismissed with costs, per stipulation.

No. 179.—*McVeigh vs. The United States.*—A motion was made to dismiss the case for defective writ of error.

Edwin W. Holbrook, of New-York, was admitted to the bar.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
94	Application of Root for mandamus.	231	Heckman vs. Tuttle.
105	Green vs. Green.	232	Brakeley vs. Tuttle.
122	Viele vs. Viele.	237	Weir vs. Holdrege.
182	Crandall vs. Wolf.	248	Singer vs. Rich.
206	Bayless vs. Maurice.	249	Lemmers vs. Deckhardt.
217	Sickle vs. Holdrege.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
4720	Young vs. Fiedler.	182	Dougherty vs. Carpenter.
4821	Kyle vs. Weld.	273	Elwert vs. Ammermiller.
4822	Thompson vs. Weld.	269	Hampden Paper Co. vs. Poillon.
123	Chapman vs. Widger.		
128	Kellem vs. Webber.	267	Ely vs. Elmer.
133	Beard vs. Va. & Tenn. Air Freight Line.	283	Stern vs. Brackelere.
159	Teschner vs. Harris.	287	Dorsey vs. Curet.
212	Fribourg vs. Lowensberg.	291	Hutton vs. Callaghan.
221	Knight vs. Berrand.	290	Herne vs. Powers.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M. Non-Jury Causes Only.

Nos.		Nos.	
32	Wilson vs. Levy.	268	Hampden Paper Co. vs. Poillon.
78	Lister vs. McLaughlin.	270	Segelken vs. Fink.
146	Payne vs. Tracy.	272	Montgriffo vs. Utassy.
160	Foster vs. Wasserman.	274	Bamberger vs. Mack.
181	Cranitch vs. Gardner.	275	Pearce vs. Hagan.
184	McManus vs. McGlynn.	279	Crane vs. Middleton.
265	Weigelman vs. Day.	282	Kilpatrick vs. Becker.
		284	Meyer vs. Bishoff.
			Campbell vs. Viele.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	22	Pac. Mail	39⅝
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.c	115¼	300	W. U. Tel....bet. c.	35⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new		30	U. S. Ex.	53
			200	do....bet. call	52¾
5,000	do.	114¼	5	A. M. U. Ex.	37
500	do....small	114	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	95⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114¼	200	do....bet. call	95¼
1,000	do.	114¼	70,000	N. Y. C. & H. C	92¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111¼	5,000	do.	92¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	53¼	100	Erie R.	23⅝
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46	25	Mich. Cen. R.	118
6,000	do.	46¼	100	do.	117⅞
500	Vir. St. 6s, new.	63	100	L. S. & M. S. R. b30	84⅝
10,000	do.	64	100	do.	84¼
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58¼	300	do.	84¾
10,000	S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July	80	200	do....bet. call	84⅝
12,000	Mo. St. 6s	91	200	Chic. & N. W....b.c.	71⅝
20,000	do.	91	100	do.	71⅝
10,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	91⅛	1400	do.	71¾
			200	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	89⅝
			700	do....bet. call	88⅝
1,000	Alton & T. H. I.	74	20	Col., C. C. & I. R.	74⅝
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	95⅛	100	do.	74
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅝
10,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	91⅛	5	Mil. & St. Paul.	73
			100	do.	72¾
20,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	74	100	T., W. & W.	52¼
			100	do.	52⅛
1,000	do.	73¼	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	107
6,000	do.	73⅛	100	do.	106½
3,000	do.	73	100	do.	106
5	Bank Commerce	121¼	204	do.	105½
45	do.	122	328	H. & St. J. Pf.	105
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	115	120	Morris & Essex	87
30	Ninth Nat. Bank	107½	400	C., C. & Ind. Cen.	19
21	Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	100	do.	18½
10	Phenix Bank	106	200	do.	19
30	Fourth N. Bank	102	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	
200	Mariposa M....b.c.	9			88½
100	Cumberl'd P. b.c.	34½	70	do.	88¾
100	do.	34½	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109½
200	Mar. Pf....b30	19½	100	St. L. & Iron M.	40½

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$160,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118	$5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115¼
25,000	do....b3	118	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	115⅛	15,000	do....c	114⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅜			
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	115⅛	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	114⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114⅛	20,000	do....s10	114⅜
1,000	do.	114	20,000	do....s3	114⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46⅛	10000	Mariposa Trust. 10s Ctfs.	47½
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex. c.	60	100	Boston W. P.	17½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	42	100	Pacific Mail	39⅝
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	26⅛	100	Adams Ex.	64
10,000	do.	25⅛	100	A. M. U. Ex.	37½
1,000	S. Car. 6s.	84¼	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	95½
4,000	S. Car. St. n., Jan. and July	81	100	do.	95⅜
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	65	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	51½
6,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91	10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs....b.c.	92
5,000	C. & P. 4th M.	75	700	Chi. & N. W....b.c.	71½
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	94	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b.c.	88⅜
9,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	79½	100	N. J. Cen.	98⅛
30,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	72¼	50	do.	98¼
10,000	do.	72½	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¼
7,000	St. L. J. & C. 1st, bet. call	88	700	do.	72
			100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	86¼
			300	do.	86
9	Hanover Bank	102	10	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	88
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	108	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	72
50	Canton Co.	56½	100	H. & St. J. R.	105½
100	do.	55½	100	do.	105¼
300	Cum. C. Pf....b.c.	34½	100	Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	18½
100	do.	34¼	100	do.	18¼
200	do.	34	50	Mor. & Essex	86⅜
500	Quick. M. Co....b.c.	13½			
100	Mariposa Pf.	19½			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3	114⅛	100	L. S. & M. So. R. b5	84½
100	Cumberland	34½	200	Ohio & Miss.	25¼
100	West. U. Tel.	35½	200	Chic. & N. W.	71½
100	do.	35½	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¼
100	Pacific Mail	39½	100	Chic. & Alt.	145½
200	Reading	95½	200	Erie R.	24¼

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—JAN. 29.

From opening to 3½ P. M.			200	Rock Island....s60	112⅛
2200	Rock Island	113	100	do....b3	113
1400	do.	112½	100	do.	113⅛
2400	do....s3	112½	1400	do.	113⅛
1400	do.	112⅝	2300	do.	113¼
1600	do.	113¼	1500	do.	113⅝
800	do....s3	113			

MONDAY, Jan. 31—A. M.

The Trade of the Port during the past week gave evidence of a further increase of activity in most branches. The Foreign Imports were on an enlarged scale, in both items of Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The entries of Dry Goods were to the specie value of $2,843,545, of which $1,820,074 were for consumption direct, and $1,023,471 went into bonded warehouse. Of General Merchandise, the entries were $3,494,973 in foreign specie value, making the total foreign importations (other than Specie) $6,338,518 for the week, as against $5,046,404 the preceding week. The Customs revenue of the port was $2,770,775. The actual dealings in foreign goods have increased in volume, and have shown more steadiness in ruling values. The Dry Goods interest presents a more satisfactory appearance, and gives augmented promise of a remunerative Spring trade. The Grocery movement is active and strong in all lines, save Sugar, the offerings of which have been more extensive, including considerable amounts of new crop, while the distributing inquiry has been very moderate at much lower and irregular prices. The Hide and Wool markets have been firmer, and characterized by more animation. Metals have been held with more confidence, and there has been a partial revival of demand for the leading articles. In the line of Domestic Produce, an unusually brisk Cotton movement has been reported,—the receipts at the ports having reached nearly 105,000 bales, an excess of some 19,000 bales over the corresponding week of last year; and the exports having amounted to about 84,000 bales, against less than 22,000 bales in the same week of the preceding Cotton year. The movement has been based on buoyant prices most of the week, though towards the close less firmness was apparent, the reports of continuously heavy arrivals and large stocks at the shipping ports having operated rather adversely on the foreign as well as the home markets. The Breadstuff trade worked less satisfactorily as to both the magnitude of the transactions and the current prices, which—latter were, as a rule, weaker at the close than at the beginning of the week. The export call was quite limited, and the only home gain of moment was in the form of some increase of orders from the Eastern States, chiefly for Flour and Wheat. The Provision business has been moderately active, but at easier and unsettled figures. Extensive purchases of Naval Stores have been reported, largely for export, but partly on speculative account, at advanced and buoyant prices.

A steady improvement in the working of the Money market, with accumulating supplies of floating capital, and a modification of the price of aid to responsible borrowers, have been prominent financial features of the week. The City banks have made a further handsome gain in their reserves of specie, and other legal tender, and have added considerably to their deposit lists, while only a very moderate increase of their loan and discount averages has been reported. The domestic exchanges have been decidedly in favor of this point, and the resulting settlements have brought hither important amounts of currency, largely in the legal-tender form. The call loan business of the closing days of the week was mainly on the basis of 5@6 ₱ cent., though exceptionally lower rates were named to a few favored borrowers in the Government interest. There was an encouraging increase of disposition on the part of lenders to discount mercantile paper, and the prevailing rate on all credits, grading prime, was the legal figure of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Gold speculation was strongest in the forepart of the week, and the highest points were reached on Wednesday and Thursday. The later dealings indicated less vigor in the movement, influenced, in part, by the rumors and surmises of augmented sales of Government Gold, in the coming month of February. The market closed about a full point off the extreme quotation of Thursday. The export business did not materially affect the supply, and both at Bank and at the Government office, the specie reserve was considerably heavier on Saturday than it stood a week before. The course of the foreign exchanges was more and more against free specie shipments as the week advanced. The active Cotton movements operated against a buoyant exchange market. The Fund and Stock dealings of the week were more extensive in volume, and generally indicative of a steady gain of firmness and buoyancy in prices. The notable feature of the Stock business was the very sharp rise in the Rock Island shares, resulting from an unusually brisk purchasing demand, notwithstanding the continuous exclusion of the property from the regular call of the Stock Exchange. The New-York Roads were also dearer, and in active request. The Northwestern and the St. Paul stocks closed lower. During the week the Stock Exchange was officially notified by the Northwest, Wabash and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies of intended issue of bonds and stocks, as already mentioned in these columns. The Northwestern Company gave notice of their intended issue of $720,000 Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, convertible into preferred stock until May 1, 1870. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company gave notice of their intended issue of $1,200,000 convertible bonds, as mentioned in our summary of the Company's circular. The Wabash Company gave notice of their intended issue of $1,700,000 common stock.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 29, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$731,515
Increase in Specie	1,021,711
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,162,735
Increase in Deposits	2,671,090
Decrease in Circulation	94,439

	Jan. 30, '69.	Jan. 29, '70.	Jan. 22, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,945,916	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	265,171,109	260,224,271	259,592,756
Gold and Gold Notes	27,784,923	40,475,714	39,454,003
Other Legal Tenders	54,747,889	56,782,168	54,619,433
Deposits	196,985,462	210,150,913	207,479,823
Circulation	34,231,156	33,712,282	33,860,721
In Sub-Treasury	83,673,755	80,681,207	81,762,011

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 22, '70.	Jan. 29, '70.	Jan. 30, '69.
On deposit	$207,479,823	$210,150,913	$196,985,462
Circulation	33,860,721	33,712,282	34,231,156
Total	$241,310,544	$243,863,195	$231,216,618
25 ₱ ct. would be	60,327,636	60,965,799	57,804,154
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	94,073,436	97,497,882	82,532,492
Excess	$33,745,800	$36,532,083	$24,728,338
Rate for money	6 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,338,518, against the total entries of $5,230,347 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,696,806, against $3,080,903 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $1,366,708, against $1,033,907 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,770,775. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,187 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	December	$18,153,434
August	27,227,202	Jan. 8	4,547,895
September	22,979,489	Jan. 15	4,357,548
October	17,009,219	Jan. 22	5,046,404
November	19,081,197	Jan. 29	6,338,518
Total since July 1			$149,221,512
Against same date 1869			140,990,398
Increase since July 1			$8,231,114

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	December	$18,558,867
August	18,624,219	Jan. 5	2,174,519
September	17,226,964	Jan. 12	3,518,756
October	19,068,256	Jan. 19	2,462,778
November	17,393,002	Jan. 26	2,696,806
Total since July 1			$120,806,438
Against same date 1869			91,773,404
Increase since July 1			$29,033,034
Gold, Jan. 29, 1870			136½ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 30, 1869			136½ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	December	$1,732,899
August	3,027,940	Jan. 8	482,670
September	1,763,171	Jan. 15	232,923
October	2,531,076	Jan. 22	600,088
November	1,126,845	Jan. 29	1,366,708
Total since July 1			$19,338,944
Against the same time 1869			25,023,378
Decrease since July 1			$5,684,434

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,604,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,902,999
December	6,996,686	December	2,430,597
Jan. 8	2,246,183	Jan. 8	10,194,596
Jan. 15	2,004,893	Jan. 15	3,583,831
Jan. 22	2,875,496	Jan. 22	2,346,770
Jan. 29	2,770,775	Jan. 29	1,394,275
Total, 1870	$74,572,206	Total, 1870	$61,218,851
Total, 1869	69,445,951	Total, 1869	61,234,962

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

		Jan. 30, '69.
American Gold Coin	120¾@122¾@121⅛	136¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅛@115⅝	112¼
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅝@114⅝@114⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	112⅛@112⅝	106⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	94@95⅝	....
N. Y. Central & Hudson Scrip	88⅛@91⅛	....
Rock Island	106⅛@113⅝	130⅛
Lake Shore	85⅛@84⅛	93⅛
Northwestern	73⅛@71⅛	83⅛
Reading	94⅛@95⅝	96⅛
Northwestern Preferred	90⅛@88⅛	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26@25⅛	38⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛@39⅛	119⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛@86⅛	94⅛
St. Paul Common	73⅛@72⅛	73⅛
New Tennessee 6s	...@46⅛	67⅛
New North Carolina 6s	24⅛@26	61⅛
Old Virginia 6s	...@60	57⅛
New-Jersey Central	98⅛@98⅛	113

The President of the Stock Exchange at the special meeting on Saturday, and in view of the remark of a member, during the discussion of the Rock Island question, that the Rock Island shares had never been properly registered, requested members to notify him of any companies whose stock was dealt in at the Exchange and not registered. The Long Island Railroad Company was the only one reported; and it was thought that this Company would promptly comply with the rule. The stock of the Company is now said to be $900,000.

Another favorable exhibit was made on Saturday, in the regular weekly return of the averages of the City Banks, which showed a further gain of $2,671,090 in the deposit line, $2,162,735 in the Legal-tender reserve, and $1,021,711 in the Specie item. The Specie average is up to nearly 40½ millions; and the Legal-tender hoard exceeds 56¾ millions. The Deposits are over 210 millions. The Loan and Discount averages show an increase of $731,515 for the week. The Circulation has been reduced $94,439. Money closed quiet easy on call at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Government houses, and 5 @6 per cent. to the Stock firms, with very free offerings reported by the leading borrowers. The City bank exchanges on Saturday were $36,380,772, and the average of the daily clearances through the week was $31,603,925. The Sub-Treasury currency balance at the close of business on Saturday was $3,897,442. Washington telegrams place the aggregate currency reserve of the Treasury Department at eight millions.

Government securities were in quite moderate supply at the close, and held their own well, in the face of a weaker gold speculation. The dealings were fair in amount, chiefly in the later issues of the gold-bearing bonds, both coupon and registered, and in the currency sixes.

The Stock dealings were on a very limited scale on Saturday, though the market, on the whole, showed much steadiness. The Erie and the Rock Island shares were the strongest of the railways; the former closed 1 per cent., and the latter ¾ per cent. higher than on Friday. The Stock Board, by an unusually large vote, reaffirmed the action of its Governing Committee in forbidding the use of the Stock Telegraph, in reporting the street dealings in the Rock Island property, which is yet excluded from the regular list. The discussions preceding and following the taking of the vote on Saturday, were more than usually excited. The Northwest and the St. Paul stocks were a fraction cheaper. Hannibal and St. Joseph shares showed most weakness. Of the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph shares left off a shade easier. The general market closed dull and rather weak.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114⅝
American Gold Coin	121⅞	121¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	45¾	46¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	25⅞	26
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅝	95⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	92½	91⅞
Reading Railroad	95½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅝
Northwestern Common	71⅞	71⅝
Northwestern Preferred	89⅛	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	39⅝	39⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86¼
St. Paul Common	72¾	72⅛
Lake Shore	84⅝	84¾
Erie	23⅞	24¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25⅝
New-Jersey Central	97½	96½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118¼	5-20 coup., 1867	114¼
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 registered	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅝	6s currency	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	114⅛		

There was a fair average business noted in State Bonds, with increased firmness in prices.

The following bids were made for State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coupon	53¼	Connecticut 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	45¼	Rhode Island 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex-coup	58¼	Alabama 8s	98
Virginia 6s, new bds	63	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	83	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	102
North Carolina 6s	41¼	Indiana 5 ₱ cent....x	97
North Carolina n. bds.	26¼	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n	108¼
South Carolina 6s	83	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108¼
South Carolina n. bds.	81	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	101
South Car. Apr. & Oct	82	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1877	105
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1878	105
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	64¼	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., 1874	102
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	77¼		

The Railway Mortgages were in moderately active request and generally buoyant in price. Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents were quoted firm at the advanced figures of 95@95¼; Union Pacifics at 87¾.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86¼	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 1st	99¼
Erie 1st Ext.	94¼	Morris & Essex 2d	95¼
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	78	N. J. Cen. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	74	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	84	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Harlem 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	116¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	97
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Chic. & Alton Inc.	87¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	87¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	83¼
Alton & T. H. 1st	92¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91¼
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85¼
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82
Lack. & West. Bonds	96¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st	86
Del., L. & West. 2d	90	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	73
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91¼	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	62¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Gt. West. 1st, '88	83	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70		

A fair demand has been reported for City bank stocks, which have been bid for as follows:

New-York	133	Irving	111
Manhattan	143	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	122¼	Citizens'	120
Mechanics'	135	Grocers'	110
Union	125	East River	104
America	143¼	Nassau	103
City	210	Shoe and Leather	140
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	130
North River	95	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	121
Fulton	163	Commonwealth	110¼
Greenwich	200	Importers & Traders'	141
Merchants' Exchange	100	Park	162¼
Leather Manufactr's'	190	Manuf's & Merch'ts'	100
Commerce	121¼	Central National	108
Ocean	75	Fourth National	102
Mercantile	110	Ninth National	107¼
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	107
Bk. of the Republic	120	Oriental	150¼
Bank of N. America	100	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Hanover	100		

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 28, 1870, was $3,494,973, making the aggregate value of the week's imports $6,338,518, the heaviest weekly return of the new year.

A less confident business was reported on Saturday in Gold, which yielded a fraction, and ranged from 121⅛@121½, leaving off at 121¼. The Specie shipments of the day were confined to $114,343, mainly of silver, and for the week the export movement reached $1,366,708, including $1,162,104 of Mexican silver by the *Holsatia* for London, on Tuesday last. The customs revenue of the port on Saturday was $261,500, and for the week $2,770,775. Government disbursed $1,394,275 of coin interest, through the Sub-Treasury, at this port, during the week. The coin balance of the Government office at the close of business on Saturday was $75,549,185, as against $74,637,076 a week ago. Washington advices make the aggregate coin balance of the Treasury Department $104,000,000, including $50,000,000 of private deposits. The foreign exchange market closed quiet, but was quoted rather steadier, on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty-day bills on London.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

General balance yesterday	$80,546,652 37
Gold receipts	475,144 13
Gold payments	363,126 08
Gold balance	75,549,175 25
Currency receipts	477,682 79
Currency payments	449,310 05
Currency balance	3,897,442 13
General balance	80,681,207 35
Customs	283,000 00

The specie exports of the week, and since Jan 1, have been as follows:

Jan. 24—Steamer Union, Bremen—Foreign Silver	$1,200 00
Jan. 24—Steamer Alaska, Panama—American Silver	10,000 00
Jan. 24—Steamer Merrimack, Rio Janeiro—American Gold	327 50
Jan. 25—Steamer Holsatia, London—Mexican Silver	1,162,104 31
Jan. 25—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—Mexican Silver	46,000 00
Gold Bars	31,533 86
Jan. 26—Steamer Tybee, Port-au-Platte—American Silver	1,200 00
Jan. 29—Steamer Weser, Southampton—Gold Bars	29,329 64
Jan. 29—Steamer Weser, London—Silver Bars	63,776 27
Jan. 29—Steamer Weser, Bremen—Foreign Silver	1,200 00
Jan. 29—Brig Rising Star, Ponce, P. R.—American Silver	20,127 00
Total for the week	$1,366,708 38
Previously reported	1,318,682 38
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$2,685,390 76
Same time, 1869	3,214,279 00

The Petroleum Trade.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 24.

On a general survey of the Petroleum trade, keeping in view its expansion, the improvements that have been made in the arts of producing and refining, and the financial situation of individuals, during the period under review, and during previous years, the conclusion is inevitable that, for progress and general prosperity the year 1869 is without a parallel.

The means by which Petroleum is produced, although not materially changed, have undergone many alterations for the better, both in the Pennsylvania district and elsewhere, which have made the business more certain, enhanced the value of producing lands and made the profits on the outlay of capital, larger. But it has been in the methods of refining and deodorizing that the most marked improvements, because greater in their results, have been made. Principal among these was the discovery of a deodorizing and refining process, or processes, for Canadian oil, which for years previous had been an almost worthless product on account of the excessively offensive odor it emitted. The processes have been very successfully applied, and a complete revolution has been worked in the Canadian oil trade.

The price of Petroleum has ruled higher during 1869 than in any one of the three previous years, and those engaged in its production have received larger profits, in comparison with the capital employed, than during any previous year. The profits of the refiners and dealers have been fair, but very much less than those of the class first mentioned. Speculation has been pursued on a colossal scale, and prices underwent great and violent fluctuations, but, notwithstanding, the year closed with a much smaller number of failures than usual, and on the whole, the year was singularly exempt from any of importance.

The proportions which the Petroleum trade has attained in ten years, is but an evidence of the immense advances that trade and commerce, under the impetus of Western civilization, are making, and, as such, must be instructive to all who remark the progress of the age. In 1859 the product was less than 100,000 barrels, the home consumption had scarcely commenced, and there were no exports. From this small beginning the product in America has reached about 4,800,000 barrels annually, and the consumption of the world a like amount. The export from the United States in 1861 was 37,500 barrels; in 1869 it was 3,300,000 barrels. The amount of money received at the wells in America for oil, in 1859, was less than $50,000; in 1869, it was no less than $28,350,000, of which $26,000,000 were received in Pennsylvania, $2,000,000 in West Virginia and Ohio, and $350,000 in Canada. In 1869, the value of the export of Petroleum and its products from the United States approximated $40,000,000. Over 200 vessels were engaged exclusively in the export trade, and an aggregate of about 850 cargoes were shipped to all parts of the world from New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Portland.

The condition of the trade at the close of 1868 and 1869 may be briefly stated, as under:

Product of Pennsylvania, (daily,) in December, 1869, bbls.	12,800
Product of Ohio and West Virginia, (daily,) in December, 1869, bbls.	900
Product of Canada, (daily,) in December, 1869, bbls.	880
Product of Kentucky, (daily,) in December, 1869, bbls.	70—14,670
Product of Pennsylvania, (daily,) in December, 1868, bbls.	9,700
Product of Ohio and West Virginia, (daily,) in December, 1868, bbls.	500
Product of Canada, (daily,) in December, 1868, bbls.	..
Product of Kentucky, (daily,) in December, 1868, bbls.	100—10,300
Increase in December, 1869	4,370

The per cent. increase in consumption in the world in 1869, over 1868, was eight and six-tenths, against an increase in 1868 over 1867, of twenty-five per cent.

In the Pennsylvania oil district there was a fair increase in the production during 1869—the total product having reached 4,215,000 barrels, against 3,715,000 barrels in the year previous, an enlargement of 500,000 barrels, or about thirteen and five-tenths per cent.

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district, during the months indicated:

	Bbls. 1869.	1868.	1867.
January	10,192	9,700	....
February	9,767	9,200	....
March	9,791	8,621	....
April	11,067	8,537	....
May	10,153	9,790	....
June	11,334	10,102	....
July	11,697	10,698	....
August	12,157	11,981	....
September	12,645	11,033	9,700
October	13,071	10,133	9,600
November	13,317	10,275	9,800
December	12,844	9,737	10,400

The figures representing the daily product for 1868 and 1869 were obtained from shipments from and differences in stocks in the district.

The annexed is a recapitulation of the product of Pennsylvania since 1859, the year in which Petroleum was first produced by means of artesian wells:

Production in	Bbls.	Production in	Bbls.
1859	82,000	1866	3,597,700
1860	500,000	1867	3,347,300
1861	2,113,600	1868	3,715,700
1862	3,056,600	1869	4,215,100
1863	2,611,300		
1864	2,116,100	Total	27,853,100
1865	2,497,700		

The production during 1869 has, it is seen, exceeded that of any previous year, and swells the great aggregate to nearly 28,000,000 barrels.

The production of the burning oil in the Ohio and West Virginia oil districts in 1869 was, we have from trustworthy sources, fully 1,000 barrels daily, or 365,000 for the year. About two-thirds of this quantity was produced in West Virginia. The yield of lubricating oil in the same State did not greatly exceed 160 barrels daily.

In Canada the yield averaged about 4,000 barrels per week, and aggregated about 210,000 barrels.

The Kentucky oil region produced about 75 barrels daily, or a total of 27,000 barrels.

In Montana and California, and in Peru, South America, oil was produced, but in unimportant quantities.

The following is a recapitulation of the production in America in 1868 and 1869:

Production of	1869—bbls.	1868—bbls.
Pennsylvania	4,215,000	3,715,000
Western Virginia and Ohio	365,000	125,000
Canada	210,000	100,000
Kentucky	27,000	25,000
Total	4,717,000	3,965,000

The production in Canada and Kentucky in 1868 is estimated. The increase in the total yield in America during 1869 was, it will be seen, about 750,000 barrels, or about nineteen per cent.

The stock in the United States of Crude or its equivalent on Jan. 1, 1870, was about 880,000 barrels, or 180,000 in excess of that on hand July 1, 1869, about 99,000 in excess of that on hand Jan. 1, 1869, and about 200,000 less than on Jan. 1, 1868.

The stock on Jan. 1 was not equally distributed, there having been only fair working stocks at New-York, Philadelphia and other Eastern markets and Cleveland, while in the oil districts of Pennsylvania and at Pittsburg there was an aggregate of 650,000 barrels.

Of the total quantity on the date last named, about 100,000 was in the refined state, and was distributed among the refining and exporting cities.

Stock in the United States Jan. 1:

	1870. Bbls.	1869. Bbls.	1868. Bbls.
At New-York	43,000	75,000	91,000
At Pittsburg	310,000	225,000	100,000
At Philadelphia	80,000	61,000	111,000
At Cleveland	25,000	100,000	46,000
At Boston and Baltimore	15,000	20,000	20,009
At Erie, Corry and Buffalo	5,000	5,009	25,000
At Pennsylvania oil region	340,000	264,000	554,000
At West Virginia and Ohio oil region	25,000	10,000	....
On railroads in transit	35,000	30,000	50,000
Total	878,000	790,000	997,000
Stock in the United States July 1, 1869			702,000

Stock in Canada Jan. 1, 1870:

	Barrels.
In Canada oil district	310,000
At London	30,000
At Hamilton	10,000
Other points	10,000
Total	360,000

Stock in America Jan. 1, 1870:

	Barrels.
In the United States	878,000
In Canada	360,000
Total	1,238,000

We have, it will be seen, included in our account of stock on hand in America, this year, the quantity that is held in Canada, while on Jan. 1 last year it was not mentioned. At the latter date the quantity held in Canada, although large, had no important bearing upon the general trade, as Canadian oil was consumed nowhere but in Canada, in consequence of its offensive odor. Since the early part of 1869, however, a complete revolution has taken place in the *status* of Canadian oil, and for reasons mentioned elsewhere in this report, the quantity in Canada is rightly included as stock on hand.

The stock in America which can be drawn upon for consumption during 1870, is, therefore, the aggregate in the United States and Canada, which is, as above given, 1,238,000 barrels, against a stock on Jan. 1, 1869, that could be used during that year, of about 800,000, or an increase of about 400,000 barrels.

Allowing that the stock in and afloat for all other ports was equal to 75,000 barrels Crude, the total stock of Crude or its equivalent in the world on Jan. 1, 1870, was as follows:

	Barrels.
In the United States	878,000
In Canada	360,000
In and afloat for European ports	547,000
In and afloat for all other ports	75,000
Total	1,860,000
Total Jan. 1, 1869, (about,)	1,488,000
Total Jan. 1, 1868, (about,)	1,920,000

Of the stock on Jan. 1, 1869, there was of a crude equivalent in the United States 780,000 bbls., in and afloat for European ports 633,000 bbls., and in and afloat for all other ports 75,000 bbls.

The total exportation of Petroleum and its products from the United States in 1869 was 102,748,604 gallons, or about 3,500,000 gallons larger than in 1868. In the quantity exported from the United States in 1869 are included about 50,000 bbls. refined, and about 50,000 bbls. Crude, received from Canada.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	705
Beeswax, pkgs.	2	Resin, bbls.	2,710
Cotton, bales	2,870	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,133
Copper, bbls.	61	Pork, bbls.	917
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	829	Cut Meats, pkgs.	664
Eggs, bbls.	278	Lard, pkgs.	1,199
Flour, bbls.	5,544	Lard, kegs	150
Wheat, bushels	3,316	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels	4,076	Butter, pkgs.	1,634
Malt, bushels	4,700	Cheese, pkgs.	815
Barley, bushels	4,232	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,372
Oats, bushels	4,910	Peanuts, bags	571
Beans, bushels	729	Rice, pkgs.	122
Grass Seed, bushels	78	Starch, pkgs.	500
Peas, bushels	214	Tobacco, hhds.	2
B. E. Peas, bags	19	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	423
Corn Meal, bbls.	475	Whiskey, bbls.	475
Corn Meal, bags	1,799	Wool, bales	130
Hops, bales	52	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Leather, sides	6,667		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—390,175 lbs. Bacon, 3 cases Agricultural Implements, 6 cases Oil Stones, 29 cases Sewing Machines, 1,022 bales Cotton, 24 pkgs. Seed, 10 cases Organs, 9 pkgs. Furs, 160 tierces Beef, 2 boxes Poultry, 421,328 lbs. Lard, 10 cases Lard, 84,930 lbs. Cheese, 7,562 bushels Wheat, 105 bbls. Flour, 144 bbls. Pork, 46 boxes Drugs, 162 cases Guns, 15 bbls. Bladders.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—2 bales Skins, 396 packages Regulus, 43 packages Tobacco, 235 bbls. Pork, 1,841 bales Cotton, 300 bbls. Apples, 589 tierces Beef, 700 bbls. Flour, 50 hhds. Tallow, 181 bales Hops, 27,076 bushels Wheat, 257,250 lbs. Bacon, 6,160 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—250 bbls. Apples, 29 cases Sewing Machines, 22,127 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Pork, 67 bbls. Fish Roes, 44 casks Whalefoots, 6,841 bbls. Flour, 85,900 lbs. Bacon, 22,030 lbs. Tallow, 2,400 Staves, 191 tierces Beef, 15 boxes Extract Dye-Wood, 500 bbls. Oatmeal, 11,000 bushels Peas, 22,951 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—2 bales Raw Silk, 1,348 bales Cotton, 7 pkgs. Furs, 60 bbls. Pork, 66,267 lbs. Bacon, 325 tierces Beef, 98,637 lbs. Tallow, 26 bundles Whalebone, 76 cases Oil Peppermint, 225 casks Alumina, 26 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 50 boxes Spermaceti, 188 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 35 cases Spokes.

By the brig *Stabia*, for Trieste—30 tons Logwood, 2,152 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Continue dull but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been firm, but quiet, since our last. Holders are not offering their supplies with freedom at the going rates. We quote: Java at 20½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For immediate delivery, the dealings have been unimportant and prices have been quoted a shade lower, closing heavily, with a fair offering and very limited call. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 831 bales, including 532 bales to spinners, 275 bales to shippers and 24 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, 2,650 bales have been disposed of at less buoyant prices, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, on private terms; 200 bales, do., for March, on private terms; 100 bales, do., for June, at 26c.; 100 bales, do., for January, at 24 15-16c.; 200 bales, do., for February, on private terms; 100 bales, do., for Feb. 1, at 24⅝c.; 200 bales, do., for Feb. 15 to 28, at 25c.; 100 bales, do., for March, on private terms; 300 bales, do., for March, at 25⅝c.; 200 bales, do., for April, at 25½c.; 250 bales, do., for April, at 25⅝c.; 200 bales, do., for April, on private terms; 50 bales, do., for May, on private terms; 450 bales, do., for June, on private terms; 100 bales, do., for July, at 26¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this date, review the business of the week thus: "Our market for the week has been active, closing quiet, at ¼c. ₱ lb. advance from Saturday's quotations. The activity in the Liverpool and Manchester markets continues to sustain our market. There is a good supply of Cotton offering, and the good grades are more abundant. The total sales for the week have been 24,490 bales, including 8,846 bales to exporters, 7,512 bales to spinners, 2,892 bales to speculators, and 5,240 bales in transit. The demand for future delivery continues active. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been: For January, 1,200 bales, at 24 11-16c.@25¼c.; for February, 3,600 bales, at 24¾c.@25¼c.; for March, 2,250 bales, at 25⅛c.@25⅝c.; for April, 2,950 bales, at 25⅜c.@25⅞c.; for May, 2,150 bales, at 25⅞c.@26c.; for June, 1,100 bales, at 25¾c.@26¼c.; for July, 500 bales, at 26⅛c.@26⅜c.; and 600 bales free on board at Charleston; and 200 bales at New-Orleans on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 3,434 bales; to Havre, 1,136 bales; to Bremen, 1,053 bales; to Hamburg, 280 bales; to Antwerp, 466 bales; to Rotterdam, 71 bales; total, 11,449 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 57,991 bales; to the Continent, 25,987 bales; total 83,978 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Low Middling	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾
Middling	25¾	25¾	26	26¼
Good Middling	26¾	26¾	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,187
Receipts last week	18,244
Receipts the preceding week	16,150
Receipts since Sept. 1	408,206
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,900
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	4,211
Exports since Sept. 1	179,288
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	326,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	62,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,697,400
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,350,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	928,800
Exports same time in 1868-69	685,350
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	470,000
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	381,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,288

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	Ex't.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,288	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,313
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,386	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,969
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,810	85,289	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,922	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,073	96,498	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,027
Jan. 9	79,450	47,982	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,384	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915

Messrs. Easton & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Saturday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New Orleans	43,759	182,443	23,909	13,363
Mobile	12,636	71,240	8,160	416
Galveston	10,337	44,558	4,470	6,445
Florida	307	....	....	....
Savannah	15,263	68,262	10,302	2,021
Charleston	5,250	26,140	2,540	1,710
New-York	7,731	61,263	8,434	3,015
Boston, Phil., Balt.	4,935	16,000	1,130	....
Total this week	100,208	469,906	58,945	26,970
Previously rep.	1,597,176	....	540,751	302,121
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,697,384	469,906	599,696	329,091
Same time l'st y'r	1,350,826	360,941	418,874	236,489

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	300,000	269,240
Afloat from India	60,000	102,000
Afloat from America	163,000	141,000
Stock in London	113,580	135,818
Afloat for London	39,000	58,000
Stock in Havre	72,000	66,239
Afloat for Havre	48,439	35,337
Stock in Bremen	2,277	7,922
Afloat for Bremen	19,408	13,520
Stock in United States ports	469,906	360,941
Stock in the interior towns	97,848	90,501
Total	1,385,456	1,280,518
Increase in visible supply	....	104,938

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 90,000 bales, same time 1869, 90,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¾d.@12d.; then, 11½d.@11¾d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, Jan. 21.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	21,316	21,090
Columbus, Ga.	14,000	16,500
Macon, Ga.	17,163	14,780
Selma, Ala.	7,893	3,850
Montgomery, Ala.	14,048	11,183
Memphis, Tenn.	19,845	19,098
Nashville, Tenn.	3,583	4,000
Total	97,848	90,501

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited trade has been reported in all grades of State and Western Flour, since our last, within our former range of prices. The offerings of the low grades have been light; of other descriptions, moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$5 00
Extra State	5 25@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at former prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 475 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $4 25@$5 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive and heavy at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very dull at $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been generally dull and weak in price. The main inquiry has been from buyers on local and Eastern account. The bulk of the trade has been in White California. Only small lots of other kinds were reported sold. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 18, in store; No. 3 Spring, part at $1 10; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 60; Amber State at $1 30, and White California at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite dull and depressed in price, particularly New, which has been offered more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels at $1 05 for Old Mixed Western, in store; 85c.@92c. for New Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 for Yellow; 85c.@$1 05 for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive; 7,500 bushels sold, including two-rowed State, within a range of from 87c.@95c.; and Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 15, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in fair supply and limited demand at from $1@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Oats have been rather less freely offered, and have been in moderate request at somewhat steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@55½c. for Mixed Western in store; 58c.@59c. for Ohio; 58c.@60½c. for State; 53c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 805 bbls. Flour and 44,638 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 6,841 bbls. Flour, 22,127 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Peas for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request and steady at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@$1 15 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A sale of 107 bales Jute has been made at Boston at 6½c., gold, ₱ lb. Market firm.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 39,536 Hides, and 117 bales do.; sales, 134,600 Hides, and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 27,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21½@23 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 6,100 Dry Entre Rios, part to arrive, 22@22½ lbs., 22¼c.@22⅝c., gold, selected; 22,500 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 23,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 11@12½ lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 16,400 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20¼@21 lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 3,300 Dry California, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 20½c.@20¾c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 2,300 Dry Bogota, 18@20 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 750 Dry Bogota Kips, 14 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 1,400 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; 650 Dry West India, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,800 Dry Texas, 23@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 9,750 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 40@50 lbs., part 12c., gold, selected; 4,000 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, as they run; 600 Wet Salted Southern, 17@20 lbs., private terms; 2,550 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand is 38,800 Hides, and 828 bales, (same time last year 16,700 Hides,) as follows: 19,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 1,000 Dry California, 2,800 Dry Central American, 5,500 Dry Bogota, &c., 2,000 Dry Bahia, 4,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 1,200 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 825 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate request, mainly for local use, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 52 bales; exports, 181 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 6,667 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, since our last, with free offerings reported, especially of foreign, at the prevailing nominal rates. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand and buoyant in price; sales 1,850 bbls. common to good Strained at $2 15@$2 25, chiefly at $2 22½@$2 25, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,710 bbls.; exports, 2,152 bbls. Tar has been held with confidence, but has been inactive. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in very moderate request at from 46½c.@47½c. for merchantable and shipping lots ₱ gallon; receipts, 705 bbls.; sales 145 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4; Resin, $2 15@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3 25@$4 50; Pitch, $2 62½@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been light since our last; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quoted firm in price, but has been without activity. Crude has been quiet on the basis of 16¾c.@17c., in bulk, here, for prompt delivery; 16¾c. for forward delivery; 21c.@21½c., in shipping order, and 21c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 560 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate request at about previous rates. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 500 bbls. Standard White, January delivery, at 31c.; and equal to 4,000 bbls. do., in bulk, at 26¾c., for early delivery, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, Standard White was quoted at 30¼c.@30⅜c., for January, and 30¼c.@30½c., for early February delivery, ₱ gallon, but no important dealings transpired. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,133 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,890 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, rules quiet at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is in less demand at 11c.@11¼c., in bbls., and 17c.@17¼c., in cases, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 650 bbls., for early delivery, chiefly 11c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been more activity in Pork, prices of which have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 50 for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for Western Prime Mess; $26 75@$27 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including February, at $26 75; March at $27, and April at $27 12½. Dressed Hogs are in light supply and demand at from 11¼c.@12c. for inferior to choice Western, and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales have been confined to 206 pkgs. at 11½c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16¼c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, the latter rate for choice light, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at previous rates. Sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberland at 14c.; Short Rib at 15c.@15¼c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.@15¼.; Long Clear at 15¼c.@15¼c.; and Short Clear at 16c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed, lower and irregular, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported of 550 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¾c.@17¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16¾c. for City, and 16¾c.@16⅞c. for good to strictly prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 750 tierces prime Steam, March, at 16¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 140 tierces. Beef Hams continue quiet, since our last, at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. The better grades of Butter have been salable and steady. Other descriptions have been dull, heavy and irregular. We quote: State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 42c.@43c.; and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,634 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet, since our last, at from 6c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 815 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	32@43
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₱ ₱.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	20 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand and rather steadier in price. The week's receipts, as made up by Messrs. E. T. Day & Co., have been 35 bales Central American and 7 bales California, *via* Aspinwall, per *Arizona*; 82 bales Para, per *Ocean Pearl* and *Louisita*; 1 bale Vera Cruz, 12 bales Sisal and 4 bales Campeachy, per *Cleopatra*, and 36 bales Truxillo, per *Anglo-American* and *George B. Somers*. Sales, 1,500 lbs. Sisal, 7,200 lbs. Honduras, 4,000 lbs. Para and 3,000 lbs. Central American. We quote: Guatemala, 50c., gold; Panama, &c., 49c., gold; Truxillo, 40c., gold; Nicaragua, 40c., gold; Para, Maranham, &c., 47½c., gold; Sisal, 42c.@42½c., gold; Campeachy and Tabasco, 42½c., gold; Vera Cruz, 40c., gold; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 37½c., gold; Matamoras, 37c., currency. A light movement has been reported in Goat, the receipts of which have been 728 bales from Vera Cruz, per *Cleopatra*; 51 bales Payta, *via* Aspinwall, per *Arizona*, and 9 bales from Texas, *via* New-Orleans, per *Mississippi*. Sales 60 bales Mexican and Texas, 250 bales Curacoa, and 50 bales Payta. We quote: San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey, averaging ₱ 100 Skins, 220@275 lbs., 51c.@54c.; San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey, 190@210 lbs., 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, 210@250 lbs., 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, 170@200 lbs., 45c.@50c., gold; other Mexican and Texas, 140@175 lbs., 40c.@50c.; other Mexican and Texas, 100@135 lbs., 30c.@33c.; Curacoa, 170@200 lbs., 45c.; Curacoa, 100@160 lbs., 30c.@45c.; Payta, 100@200 lbs., 43c.@46c.; Buenos Ayres, 145@160 lbs., 45c.@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 90@140 lbs., —c.; Cape, 210@230 lbs., 40c.@45c.; Cape, 220@300 lbs., 30c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been in liberal supply and limited request at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., from 9¾c.@10¼c.; also, 490 boxes Havana at from 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to prime refining grades of old Crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10¼c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 12½c.@14¼c. as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also 20,000 lbs. Stearine, at 15¼c.@16½c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c.

WHISKY—Has been in slack demand at easier prices. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 98c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 475 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been very dull since our last, but rates have not varied essentially. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 300 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; 75 bales Hops, on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef, part at 3s. 3d. ₱ tierce; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 25 hhds. Tallow, chiefly at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 150 tons Logwood, on private terms. For Marseilles a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

REMOVAL.

GREEN & BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 108 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ANNUAL BALL OF THE LATE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our special dispatch from Paris announces the formation of the Isthmus of Darien Canalization Company and the taking of all the stock. The leading stockholders are four French bankers and about a dozen capitalists....The Americans in Paris have signed an address to Mr. WASHBURNE, urging the exercise of all his powers to hasten satisfactory postal arrangements between France and the United States....LEOPOLD II., ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, died on Saturday, in Rome, aged 73 years....The Bavarian Ministerial difficulty has not yet been overcome....The case of JECKER against the English Crédit Foncier for damages to the amount of £500,000, is now on trial in Chancery....Ex-Governor DARLINGTON, of Victoria, is dead....The last *Saturday Review* comments on American affairs. It comes to the conclusion that the confirmation of the late EDWIN STANTON and the rejection of Judge HOAR by the Senate, proves that the National Constitution and the Federal Courts are as faulty as those of New-York City....Newspaper attacks on the French Emperor, apologies for crimes, attempts to turn the soldiers from their duties, or to cause disobedience of the laws, and all libels, are to be severely punished....The Pope on Saturday dined with the students of the American College, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Church in America, describing the United States as the "Republic of intelligence and virtue."

CUBA.

The Spanish Consul at New-York officially contradicts the report from Havana that the Spanish General PUELLO was defeated by General JORDAN near Guaimaro with heavy loss, and denounces it as entirely without foundation. ... A Havana dispatch says "Number Three" of the Spanish gunboats went ashore recently on the Colorado Reefs, Cuba, and is a total loss. The vessel recently captured off Nuevitas by a Spanish war ship proves to be the American tug *Lloyd Aspinwall*, employed by the Haytian Government. She was carrying dispatches to the Consul-General of the United States at Havana. The second flotilla of Spanish gunboats from New-York have reached Cuba. They experienced a heavy storm off the coast of Florida.

CONGRESS.

The House, only, was in session on Saturday, and that only for general debate. The principal discussion was on repudiation. Mr. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, called the question up, and made the debate interesting by rousing his Democratic brethren. He charged that Messrs. VOORHEES, ELDRIDGE and BUTLER were practically repudiators, and that Mr. VOORHEES' speech of the day before was a fine argument for repudiation. Mr. VOORHEES indignantly denied the charge, and Mr. ELDRIDGE carefully explained his position. During the session other speeches were made. Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, defended the Administration from the charges of extravagance; and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, and Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, spoke against railroad monopolies. Both branches of Congress meet as usual to-day.

GENERAL.

The remains of GEORGE PEABODY were formally removed on Saturday from the *Monarch* to the City Hall, in Portland, Me., with much ceremony, in the presence of a great multitude, including the representatives of the Government and the State. Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, in surrendering his charge to Governor CHAMBERLAIN, spoke fittingly of the life of Mr. PEABODY, and the Governor appropriately replied. The funeral procession included United States and British marines, Maine State regiments, and the representatives of the nation, State and city.

Mexican advices by way of San Francisco say that the State of San Luis Potosi has declared her independence of the national Government on the ground of violations of the Constitution by JUAREZ. Many military leaders have signed the document.

The colored Senator elect, Mr. REVELS, from Mississippi, has arrived in Washington.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, by way of Lisbon, represent the Argentine troops as having returned from Paraguay, and that the Brazilian volunteers were expected at Rio in a few days.

A postal convention has been entered into by our Government and that of the Netherlands to reduce the rate of letter postage in closed mails, by way of England, from fifteen to ten cents for single rates, to take effect Feb. 1, 1870. The rates on newspapers, packages, &c., remain unchanged.

It is possible that a monument will be erected to the memory of General ROUSSEAU in Louisville, Ky. His remains reached that city on Saturday from New-Orleans, with those of General WATKINS, and will lie in state until to-day, when they will be buried with civic and military honors.

The California Assembly has refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 8 to 51. As the Senate has already refused, the State goes on record as against it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 in gold, and purchase $1,000,000 in bonds, a week, through the month of February.

It is announced by telegraph from San Francisco that a duel is inevitable between State Senator BELGE and ex-Mayor MCCOPPIN, of that city, the result of a political quarrel begun on the floor of the Legislature.

The calendar of the National House of Representatives shows 985 bills and 40 joint resolutions introduced at the present session, and that of the Senate a proportionate number.

Marshal SERRANO has banished GUTIERREZ VEGA, ex-Governor of Havana, from the Island of Cuba.

A portion of the delegates to the Workingmen's Assembly, in Albany, at a meeting on Saturday resolved to form a Labor Reform Party. Measures were taken to organize a party union in every ward and district in the State.

The anticipated duel between Senator BELGE and Mr. MCCOPPIN has been avoided by the latter apologizing, the insult (a slap in the face) having been given under a misapprehension of facts.

General CANBY issued his final order at Richmond on Saturday committing the State to the care of the civil authorities.

General SHERMAN is soon to issue an order organizing a new military department, and placing General CANBY, recently in command of the First District, including Virginia, in charge. New-England and a portion of the Middle States will be included in the new department.

The will of the late EDWIN M. STANTON was filed on Saturday in the Orphans' Court at Washington. He bequeaths his property to his wife and children, and his mother. The will is under date of July 19, 1869.

Eleven prisoners who were for a short time allowed the freedom of the corridor of the jail at Camden, N. J., on Saturday made their escape and are still at large.

About 1,100 men employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in the Construction and Steam Engineering Departments, have received notice of discharge, to take place to-day. About 1,300 were also notified at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

The first of a series of Fenian mass meetings, to be held along the Canadian frontier, was held in Buffalo on Saturday. Exciting speeches were made, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

Several fires occurred on Saturday in different parts of the country. The most serious was in Montpelier, Vt. The old Patriot Buildings, on Main-street, were completely destroyed.

The steamship *Stars and Stripes*, from Port-au-Prince, has been detained at Quarantine in consequence of yellow fever on board. The Captain, (J. H. HOWES,) and two of the crew, (JOHN SCOTT and JOHN GILBERT,) died of this disease before the vessel left port; one (GEO. WILSON,) died at sea, and two others, (CHARLES COX and THOMAS SIMPSON,) were suffering from the malady when the vessel reached New-York. The invalids have been removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the steamer is undergoing disinfection.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention has resulted in the formation of a State Association, which is to hold its first annual meeting on the fourth Wednesday in January, 1871.

The Future of the Republican Party.

Mr. DAWES' reply to General BUTLER, not to speak of Mr. FARNSWORTH'S, as well as the frequency with which the Republican Party in both House and Senate has of late split its vote on several important questions, ought, we think, to suggest to the more ardent members of the party, and everybody who believes, as we do, in its usefulness, the propriety of abstaining from attempts "to read people out" of it. Formal excommunications have never been of any great service to either Church or party. They were not of much use to the Republican Party even in the days of excitement after the close of the war, and they are likely to be still less serviceable just now, when the bonds of discipline are relaxed, and the questions which have for some twenty years held it together are nearly settled. The Cincinnati *Commercial* asked the other day, *apropos* of the conflict in the Senate between Messrs. TRUMBULL and SUMNER, whether this discussion did not reveal the existence of a division in the party ranks which would henceforward be found irremediable. The *Evening Post* treated the incident as one of the indications visible in various parts of the country that the regular party engineers are losing the control of the machine; and there is no doubt that a feeling more or less deep seated prevails that the work of the Republican Party, properly so called, ends with the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Now, it is quite true that the special cause which called the party into existence will have ceased to operate as soon as that amendment is passed, but then the general reasons for its existence will be nearly as strong as ever. The work of the Republican Party will never be over until the Democrats have frankly announced their acceptance of the legislation of the last ten years. This the Democrats have not done, and show no sign of doing. A day never passes in which they do not in some quarter or other proclaim their intention of treating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as void, because imposed on some of the States by force, or else announce their wish to do something to the public debt by way of repudiation. Sometimes they are for taxing the bonds, sometimes for paying the debt in greenbacks, but always for treating the public creditor as in some sense the public enemy, and depriving him of a portion at least of what he believes to be his due. In short, whatever they may do in the future, they have thus far shown no sign of having any affirmative policy of any kind. Their mission they proclaim to be the undoing, at the earliest possible moment, of all that the Republican Party has done. They had a chance of taking some kind of middle ground, that is, letting bygones be bygones, but adopting a different line of policy in the future by nominating Mr. CHASE in 1868, but they deliberately refused, and chose a pair of "irreconcilables" to head their ticket. Since then they have given indication of having repented or changed their minds. Several tolerably good articles in the way of a policy—such as free trade—have presented themselves, but they have been all rejected. Nothing will do them but the upsetting, in some way or other, of the system of society and government established by the reconstruction process at the South, and the restoration to the whites of their old supremacy, and with it, of course, the means of working their own sweet will with regard to the blacks.

There can, of course, be no doubt that it is this which keeps, and is likely to keep, the Republican Party in existence. The mass of those who have served long in its ranks, for the purpose of achieving certain results, will not leave it as long as these results are endangered, and as long as the opposition offers nothing new, or original, or constructive for their acceptance. But then it must not be forgotten by those who have, or think they have, it in charge, that the excitement which called the Republican Party into existence, and enabled it to achieve its victories, is rapidly dying out, and that the excitement gone, the number of stragglers and deserters will naturally be greatly increased. A greater or less number of its members are growing lukewarm; others are losing or have lost their interest in politics altogether; others have their attention diverted by State affairs, or purely financial affairs, and it must be remembered that the Republican majority has not in any State, except in one or two of the critical years of the war, been sufficiently large to bear much reduction. Just now the party barely holds its own in several States. It has lost the control of this, and with what mischief to the public interests yet remains to be seen. It is, therefore, hardly safe to be overstrict in exacting uniformity of opinion amongst its members on all points that may come up. We think it was very unwise, for instance, to attempt to force its members into agreement as to the propriety of adding to what has been already done in reconstruction in the case of Virginia. The conditions imposed on that State after so much fuss are a sorry compensation for the bitterness of feeling developed in the course of the discussion between the two wings of the party. It would be still more unwise to insist on a general adhesion to any financial doctrine, if for no other reason than for the very simple one that it cannot be obtained. Nothing is gained, too, in strength or cohesiveness by expelling obstreperous members. The spirits of those they leave behind are not apt to be improved by the spectacle, because the members who are most impatient under party discipline and are most apt to form and hold opinions of their own, are almost always the ablest men, and a party which has got rid of its ablest men, no matter what its numerical force may be, is not far from dissolution. Of the value of brains to party organizations, and of the danger of getting rid of them, the Democratic Party is to-day a melancholy example.

Effects of the Bankruptcy Act.

The changes which the Bankruptcy act is working in the relations between debtors and creditors, are quite noticeable. Assignments by insolvents with preferences, are things of the past. Those little arrangements, by which men who were about to fail, applied all their property to pay debts, real or imaginary, owing to their fathers and brothers, and other relatives, and left the bulk of their creditors to whistle for their money, are no more resorted to, because they are of no further use. The Bankruptcy act serves all creditors alike, and any attempt to give preferences is sure to end disastrously.

With these preferential assignments have disappeared also, in great measure, those replevin suits and actions against Sheriffs for taking property in spite of such assignments, which were sure to follow. Some such suits will still be brought, for men will still buy goods long after they are substantially insolvent; and cases will still occur in which angry vendors will claim that the goods which they had sold remain still their own. That will be less likely where vendors learn more fully that they are to share in the proceeds of estates on equal terms with all their fellow victims.

It seems now, too, as if assignments of all kinds under the State laws would become obsolete. There is a difference of opinion among the Judges as to whether a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, made without preferences, is sufficient ground for putting the assignor into involuntary bankruptcy, but the course of decisions so far, is rather in favor of its being sufficient. If that becomes the settled law, assignments for the benefit of creditors will fall into entire disuse. It follows that in a very much greater proportion of cases of insolvency, amicable arrangements will be made between the debtor and his creditors. The former knowing that if he undertakes to give preference to one over another, or to secure anything for himself, he will be met by the Bankrupt law, and each creditor, knowing that an attempt on his part to secure such a preference will have the same result, both parties are in a much better state of mind to come to an agreement which shall be satisfactory to all.

This result is certainly desirable. The utility of a bankrupt law, whose influence is such as to lead debtor and creditor to agree upon a surrender of the former's property in such wise as shall be satisfactory to the creditor, and relieve the debtor from the burden of debts which he cannot pay, cannot be questioned. A recent case in our Bankruptcy Court has laid down a rule, the effect of which will be in this direction. In that case a creditor had recovered judgment against a man who was insolvent, and sold him out on execution, the bankrupt consenting to this course because he wanted to give the creditor a preference. Other creditors thereupon put the insolvent into bankruptcy, and the assignee applied to the Court to order the execution creditor to pay over the money realized, which the latter refused to do. The Court thereupon made the order, and also directed that the creditor should not be allowed to participate in the division of the bankrupt's estate, because he had unlawfully attempted to secure a preference to himself, and had subsequently refused to transfer the money to the assignee. The result of such a rule is to prevent future attempts of the kind, and to give another turn to the legal screw whose pressure is compelling insolvents to divide all their property equally among all to whom they are indebted.

All these changes are increasing the business of the Bankruptcy Courts. It was supposed that after the law went into effect which requires that a bankrupt pay fifty cents on the dollar or obtain the consent of half his creditors, or fail to get his discharge, the business of the Court would be very small in amount. But the contrary has proved to be the fact. The number of bankruptcy cases has been much larger than was expected, and there has been a steady increase, which bids fair, unless the act should be suddenly repealed, to furnish a regular and large addition to the business which is thronging into the Federal Courts.

Massachusetts Railways—A Change of Policy.

The State of Massachusetts, which has been involved to the extent of $15,000,000 in three railroads, the Boston and Albany, the Boston, Hartford and Erie, and the Troy and Greenfield, lately appointed a Board of Railroad Commissioners to look after its interests. Upon the general wisdom of establishing such State Boards we need not now argue; however, as these lines were subsidized by the State, not as a money-making investment, but simply in order to make Boston accessible to the great West, and so offer a good seaboard outlet for Western produce through the State, it is easy to see why such a Board became desirable in Massachusetts.

The first fruits of this effort are now offered to the State in a report of the Board, and the most remarkable feature of this report is that it throws a doubt on the value of the fundamental policy in obedience to which the State has taken stock in railroad enterprises. It does more than throw a doubt—it declares that the traditional railroad policy of the State to establish and promote a through business from the West to tidewater, has been, up to the present time, a complete failure. The facts and figures added in support of this view are strong, and, indeed, convincing. Now, the Board has been at work, we believe, but six months; during that time it has made a great many local investigations which we need not refer to; and yet, in addition, it has found evidence enough to establish, beyond doubt, the revolutionary proposition that the entire State railroad policy is a mistake and a failure. There is certainly a lesson in this conclusion for other States as well as Massachusetts, and for the nation as a whole. That lesson is to avoid voting railway facilities for one portion of a community at the expense of another. In Massachusetts, we are told, the burden thus far has fallen on a class ill able to bear it—the farmers. In other States, and in the country at large, a similar moral could be drawn.

The question next comes up, what should be the general policy—the change of policy—for Massachusetts railroad legislation in future? It should be, we are told, to cease forcing the interests of the commercial community, and to begin to foster those of the manufacturing community. It is the modern industrial system of Massachusetts which should regulate its railroad policy. Before 1830, the State was "a commercial and maritime community;" now in 1870 it has become "a manufacturing community, and it requires a railroad system especially adapted to its needs as such." And it is worth noting as one token of a changing sentiment in the Bay State, that this official report boldly declares that "commerce is no longer, as formerly, the principal source of prosperity, but is rather ancillary to more overshadowing interests." Still more directly the Board says, in describing the commerce of the State:

> "Its chief function for years has been, and will now permanently continue to be, to import raw material for the use of manufactures and food to sustain artisans, and not the goods which we ourselves manufacture, either for our own consumption or in competition with other ports."

If these views be correct, the inference is obvious. The whole railroad policy of Massachusetts must be revolutionized. Instead of wasting money, brains and energy in straining after "through business" and enterprises to compete with New-York in the trade of the West, the State must mainly look after railroads which contribute to its internal and local trade. "Roads running to tidewaters," says the Board, "are less needed than roads thoroughly developed, running to the doors of our workshops." It is by her industries, and not by her dreams of competition with more favored localities, that Massachusetts has grown rich and prosperous. And if it has done nothing else, the Board has surely done much since its brief organization in bringing this point so clearly before the people.

Wall-Street and the French Empire.

Speculators, not less than three times during the last month, have circulated successfully a report of a popular revolution in Paris. This, in fact, is becoming their regular mode of raising the wind, when things flag. It is as chimerical as any of their shifts, and cannot be too well understood. There is at present as little likelihood of a real revolution in Paris as in any other Continental capital.

The truth is that the danger in France—so far as there is any—lies not in popular turbulence so much as in collision between different departments of the Government. We are apt to make too much of the fact that there have been great popular revolutions in France within this generation, and to carry the impression that the French people have a constant predisposition to that extreme resort. We generalize too much from the exceptional instances that happen to be within our own memory. France now has an established Constitution. But the misfortune is that her party leaders are always so violent that, whatever the *régime*, their struggles are never confined to the limits of any Constitution. French politicians have always been so inveterate in their prejudices, so extreme in their theories and blind in their passions that to them alone has really belonged the true responsibility for every civil subversion. Not popular turbulence, but the extreme action of party leaders, has produced the convulsions with which France has been cursed. It was the conflict between the legislative and executive powers that brought about the famous day of the *Jeu de Paume*, the 20th of June, 1789, when the King had to succumb—the 14th of July, when the Bastile was taken—the 10th of August, 1792, which ended in the abolition of royalty—the 9th of Thermidor, 1794, when the Convention overthrew the Triumvirate—the 18th of Fructidor, 1797, when the Directory overthrew the Assembly—the 18th of Brumaire, 1799, when the struggle between the Directory and the Legislature made BONAPARTE Consul—so on the 31st of December, 1813, when BONAPARTE looked the doors of the Legislature with the exclamation, "*Tout est dans le trône, et moi*"—so in July, 1830, when CHARLES X., after a three years' struggle with the Chamber of Deputies, was driven into exile forever—so in the Revolution of 1848, which was preceded and superinduced by an entire year of the most violent attacks upon LOUIS PHILIPPE, ever witnessed in any legislative body—when even so cool a statesman as THIERS hurled from the tribune the firebrand utterance, "I am of the party of revolution"—and so, just the same under the Republic, on the 15th of May, 1848, when the National Assembly was invaded by the mob; and on the 21st of June, when the terrible insurrection broke out—all in consequence of a want of mutual confidence and coöperation between the "Executive Commission" and the Representatives of the People. From beginning to end the Constituent Assembly of the Republic waged war with the executive, whether that executive was the Provisional Government, or CAVAIGNAC as temporary dictator, or LOUIS NAPOLEON as Constitutional President, or CHANGARNIER as "Commander-in-Chief"—and the final *coup d'état* of LOUIS NAPOLEON in dispersing the Legislature and seizing Imperial power, found its only occasion and excuse in the inveterate and remediless factiousness of the popular representatives.

We think it impossible to name a single instance of a popular uprising in France, not in large measure brought on by a Legislative conflict with the Executive power, or one which occurred when the two great departments of the Government were in harmony. It is precisely because this last condition exists that there is no serious danger of a revolution now. Since the accession of EMILE OLLIVIER to the head of the Ministry faction has been almost at a standstill in the Corps Legislatif. His liberal-conservative policy, fortified by his long honorable career, has won the confidence and support of the great majority of the body, and they are loyally working with him for the full development of the great constitutional reforms lately inaugurated by the Emperor, from which will be realized, it is hoped, something of the order and stability which France, after all her painful vicissitudes, now feels to be her supreme necessity. Practical good sense, tempered by experience, now rules the French Legislature. The vaporings of that wind-bag, ROCHEFORT, are of no account. They fall despised and powerless. In the old times, when the Titan, MIRABEAU, thundered out from the tribune the oath, "We swear not to obey," it meant something. But it is ridiculous to be afraid of this little blatant creature.

That was a very striking passage in M. OLLIVIER'S speech in the Senate, when a member demanded an outline of the home policy of the Government. He referred to the first NAPOLEON, "who, after marching through Europe, and fatiguing victory, and putting his foot on the head of Kings, said at Fontainebleau, in the hour of his misfortune, 'I am not conquered by coalesced armies, but by liberal ideas.'" The Prime Minister went on to say—"I have been repeating this for more than ten years. I said long ago to the Emperor, 'If you would be great, give to this country the fullest and most loyal extension of political liberty.' The Emperor has now accepted the idea." M. OLLIVIER evidently has firm faith in the new experiment, and we in this country must at least wish to see him allowed a fair trial.

Another discussion in Congress on repudiation! Of course we all know that it means nothing—that it is mere froth, presenting no indication whatever of the true temper and feeling of the people. But, unfortunately, such a debate is at once telegraphed to Europe, where its precise significance is not so well understood, and down go American securities, and people here have to pay high interest and taxes at the freak of one man. The culprit in this case is Mr. GOLLADAY, (Democrat,) of Kentucky. We cannot exactly estimate how much his stupid vaporings will cost us, but we wish he had to make good the amount!

In reference to the resolution arrived at by the Town Council of Boston lately, declining to offer the hospitalities of the city to Prince ARTHUR, we have received a number of assurances that the great body of the citizens strongly disapprove of the action of the corporation. Seeing that the "hospitalities of the city" had not been asked for on behalf of the Prince, the respectable inhabitants naturally regard it as a piece of impertinence for the Town Council to pass a resolution for the express purpose of affronting a young gentleman who is, at least, entitled to the ordinary courtesies of life. "If," says one correspondent, "our President had a son old enough to visit England, and the Town Council of Liverpool met before his arrival to pass a vote refusing him the hospitalities of the city, what should we think and say of it?" Probably some very severe remarks would be made on the subject. It would be rather absurd, as well as exceedingly unjust, to make a young man of nineteen the scapegoat for all the sins of Great Britain. The Prince, however, will have no reason to complain of his treatment here. He is to dine this week with Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, Mr. L. P. MORTON, Mr. MOSES GRINNELL and Mr. BELMONT, and to attend a reception, a ball at Delmonico's, the Charity Ball, and a reception and ball at Brooklyn. He would probably even be allowed to pass through Boston if his inclinations led him that way.

The statement of our Washington correspondent makes it obvious that the late criticism upon details of expenditure by no means invalidates the claims of the Administration to having sustained, in combined results the pledges of economy and retrenchment under which General GRANT entered on office. Let future legislation be animated by the same consistent aim, and the present Administration will be able to show a record which few will seek to impugn.

A new club has been opened in the City. It is called the "Blossoms"—it may be, in the language of the Irishman, that the blossoms are destined to be nipped in the bud. The name seems to suggest those particular "blossoms" which follow upon the habitual use of various kinds of "firewater," and which generally arrive at full bloom under the forcing influence of a "social" club. No doubt, however, the members know best. Club life has not hitherto flourished in any extraordinary degree in New-York. There are only three institutions of the kind which are perfectly successful—the Union, the Manhattan, and the Union League. There are a few other so-called "clubs" which live, but they are not clubs at all in the sense of the three just named. The "New-York Club" ought to have done well, but it has dwindled away until scarcely anything is left of it. Now, in latter Winter, we behold the "Blossoms"—strange testimony to the mildness of the season. As they are Democratic blossoms, we will hazard no predictions about the fruit.

We have been trying for some time past to help the owners of property in Fifth-avenue out of the slough of despond in which the City authorities thrust them, and we are glad to find that at last they are putting their own shoulders to the wheel. It is by this time universally admitted that what is called the "Fiske concrete pavement" is one of the greatest frauds ever imposed upon the most patient community in the world. Yet the inhabitants of Fifth-avenue have tolerated it for some months without making any protest against it. They have grumbled a good deal in private, and not a few of them have written to us—nor have we been deaf to their appeals. A petition to the Board of Health has now been drawn up, and signed by a large number of citizens, of whom Mr. J. J. ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, Mr. W. BUTLER DUNCAN and Mr. S. L. BARLOW may be taken as the type. They call the attention of the Board to the following circumstances—that the dust arising from the "concrete" produces serious diseases of the respiratory organs; that when wet it is highly dangerous to walk upon; that small ponds and lakes have collected in the huge chasms of the road, and that immense injury has been done to furniture, pictures and other property by the dust which "permeates every crevice and fills every room." The petitioners pray the Board to remove this "most intolerable nuisance." Will the Board pay attention to this, or heed the appeals of jobbers and plunderers in preference?

Secretary ROBESON, alluding to the proposed Darien Canal, in his annual report, remarked: "It would be matter of lasting regret if the people of the United States were to be anticipated in this great work." The telegram which we present this morning from Paris would make it appear that there was some ground for the apprehension expressed. The experience of Suez has evidently made French capitalists sanguine on the subject of inter-oceanic canals, and that four Parisian bankers, assisted by twelve of our own countrymen, have fully subscribed the requisite capital, betokens a proper faith in the future of the western hemisphere. When read, however, in the light of the announcement made in the President's Message that instructions had been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain a charter for the right of way to proceed with the proposed enterprise, it seems not a little surprising that the required concessions are claimed to have been obtained by the French company. It is not very satisfactory, either, to be informed that the result of the labors of our exploring expedition now on its way to Darien, and for which an appropriation of $40,000 has been sanctioned, is to be quietly taken advantage of by a corporation organized in Paris.

The news from Russia seems to leave no room for doubt on the question whether the Jews are or are not to be persecuted. An imperial ukase has been issued rendering Jews liable to military service up to the age of 31, whereas Christians are exempt after 23. Jews marry young, and this regulation is intended to fall with especial severity upon them. *But*—if they choose to turn Christians they will be released from liability to military service altogether. It is the old story—proselytism by main force. The Russian Jews will, doubtless, turn their steps to the United States, as the proscribed and persecuted of every nation have done for between two and three centuries past.

A most horrible murder was committed in this City on Saturday night. A poor man named WILLIAM TOWNSEND, of good name and repute, was cruelly stabbed to the heart by a notorious ruffian named REYNOLDS. Poor TOWNSEND'S little girl, thirteen years of age, was looking on when the dastardly assassin committed the crime—and his wife with five other young children were in a room back of the store, and just came out in time to see husband and father fall back dead. TOWNSEND had given not the slightest provocation—REYNOLDS entered his house, demanded lodgings—it was not a lodging house—and stabbed the deceased then and there. If ever there was a crime which called for the vengeance of God and man, this is the one. But the fact we have to face is this—in New-York, a city where justice has become infamous, the chances are that the murderer REYNOLDS will escape. This trial will be put off and put off until people have forgotten him, and then he will be let loose like a tiger upon society again. The citizens tried to lynch him on Saturday night—and no wonder! It is enough to make the very stones cry out to see red-handed assassins evading punishment by the connivance of corrupt Judges and juries. Where is DOUGLAS, who basely shot an old man last November? Where is REAL? REYNOLDS, who has dispatched a fellow-creature into eternity without giving him time to utter a prayer, and thrown a widow and six children upon the tender mercies of the world, will be at large again in a few months. In old times people would have expected a curse from heaven to fall upon the men who are responsible for this desperate violation of all laws, human and divine.

Austria is in that transition state in which the old order has not lost its power and the new still lacks cohesion. Imperial unity amid national diversity has been the key-note of Baron BEUST'S hitherto successful policy. Of late the centralizing and German party has become too strong for him. A reconciled Hungary has been obtained at the expense of much discontent among other fractional sections of the Empire, who imagine themselves equally entitled with the Magyars to a national autonomy. As a sequel to the armed revolt of the Dalmatians, another body of the irrepressible mountaineers—the Tyrolese—is threatening a peaceful rebellion in the shape of a secession from the Reichsrath. Meanwhile, the German party is profiting by the difficulties of the Cabinet, and fomenting a Ministerial crisis.

Justice DOWLING did a very good morning's work on Saturday. A man was brought before him on a charge of reckless driving. Some Magistrates would have scolded the policeman for arresting him. Justice DOWLING, on the other hand, sent the driver to prison for twenty days and fined him $20—good for a beginning. Then two blacksmiths were charged with assaulting a Police officer, who had endeavored to protect two ladies from the prisoners. These worthies were sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. If this sort of thing happened more frequently, New-York would soon be swept tolerably clean of the hordes of banditti which now infest it.

The Spaniards desire a King with a fervid intensity which has no parallel out of ancient Hebrew records. Like the Chosen People, they seek to imitate the nations around them and sigh for the glories of monarchy all the more on account of the difficulties that beset their attainment. After fifteen months of humiliating delays and contemptuous refusals, five-sevenths of the popular vote still goes for the restoration of royalty. We may charitably trust that they will not be destined to furnish a modern illustration of the fabled frogs who made so unfortunate an exchange of rulers.

Repudiation in Iowa.

We recently referred to the proceedings of a public meeting held at the City of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa, for the purpose of resisting the payment of bonds issued by certain cities and counties to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. We should have spoken of these proceedings in terms of greater significance, had we been aware of all the circumstances under which the meeting was convened.

Some fifteen years ago several of those cities and counties decided to issue their bonds in payment of their subscriptions to the stock of railroads running through them. In each case the question of making such subscriptions was submitted to the people, and decided by a majority of the legal voters. In some cases the vote was nearly unanimous. The City of Muscatine, for instance, in 1855, by a vote of 326 to 5, decided to borrow "$130,000, to be subscribed on stock in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company." The money was raised on its bonds, the railroad, in aid of which the subscriptions were made, was constructed, uniting the city with the capital of the State and the City of Chicago, and adding enormously to the value of its property. The history of most of these bonds is of a similar character.

As early as 1853, the Supreme Court of Iowa decided that the laws of the State "authorized the issue of bonds for railroad purposes, and that said railroad bonds were valid and binding" upon the counties issuing them.

In one of the counties in 1854 on an application for an injunction to prohibit the issue of bonds by the County Judge, pursuant to a vote of the people of the county, the Supreme Court dismissed the application, and decided that the Judge should be permitted to issue them. In 1857 the Supreme Court of the State held "that the question of the constitutionality of the bonds was decided by the prior decisions, upon which the public and the world had acted, and that a change of ruling would be the worst of all repudiation—judicial repudiation." In 1858 and 1859 the same decision was made by the same Court in four different cases.

On the faith of these repeated decisions of the highest judicial authority of the State, extending over a period of seven years, bonds to the amount of several millions were issued and purchased by capitalists, whose money thus obtained has added vastly to the commerce of the State, enhanced the price of its agricultural products by facilitating and cheapening transportation, and augmented from fourfold to tenfold the value of its real estate.

Most of the railroads constructed in Iowa were in advance of the wants of the State, and for many years did not pay dividends on their stock. When the counties and cities which had issued their bonds to aid in the construction of the roads by which they had been made rich, found that they would receive no dividends on their stock, they refused to pay the interest on these bonds, and numerous suits were brought by the holders to enforce the payment.

We now come to one of the most extraordinary occurrences in the judicial history of the country. In 1862 the Supreme Court of Iowa, which had pronounced seven decisions in the same number of consecutive years in favor of the constitutionality of these bonds, reversed its judgment, and declared that the Constitution of the State gave no authority for issuing them. It was guilty of an act which, five years before, it had itself pronounced "the boast of all repudiation—judicial repudiation."

It was not to be supposed that the bondholders would submit to a wrong which, if it could be carried out, would be subversive of all good faith and all confidence in the validity of commercial transactions and in the inviolability of the rights of property. They appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal in 1863 solemnly decided (1. Wallace, page 206,) as follows:

> "That the late case in Iowa, and two other cases of a kindred character in another State, stand out, as far as we are advised, in unenviable solitude and notoriety. However we may regard the late case in Iowa as affecting the future, it can have no effect upon the past. 'The sound and true rule is, that if the contract, when made, was valid by the laws of the State as then expounded by all departments of the Government and administered in its courts of justice, its validity and obligation cannot be impaired by any subsequent action of legislation, or decision of its Courts altering the construction of the law.' The same principle applies where there is a change of judicial decision as to the constitutional power of the Legislature to enact the law. To this rule, thus enlarged, we adhere. It is the law of this Court. It rests upon the plainest principles of justice. To hold otherwise would be as unjust as to hold that rights acquired under a statute may be lost by its repeal."

Notwithstanding the clear and significant language in which this opinion is expressed, and notwithstanding its reiteration in numerous instances, every effort has been made and every legal device resorted to during the last seven years by the defaulting counties, sustained by the State authorities, to defeat the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and to evade the payment of debts whose repudiation would, to use the language of that tribunal, "immolate truth, justice and law." The State Courts have gone so far as to forbid the counties to levy taxes to pay the interest on their bonds, although, as has been seen, those bonds were issued under the decisions of the Law Courts, and, in one instance, by its special order.

In 1868 the Legislature of the State of Iowa, following the lead of the Supreme Court of that State, repealed a provision of the code by which the officers of a corporation, who failed to assess a tax to pay off judgments against it, were made personally liable for the debt. This act was designed to embarrass the collection of the debts referred to and to aid the defaulters in defeating the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, deliberately pronounced as has been seen. Thus the State authorities are themselves the authors of the resistance, which has been made by certain counties and cities to the payment of their just debts.

It would seem to have required no sagacity to foresee that this resistance, if persisted in, must result in a direct conflict between the State and the Federal Government; that the latter would sustain the decisions of its highest judicial tribunal by its whole power, if necessary, and that the time would come when this local opposition must cease or be brought to the arbitrament of force, and this would be civil war. If the Government of the United States were bound to uphold its authority in South Carolina, the obligation was decidedly as strong to uphold it in Iowa or in any other State. Happily this conviction has at last been established. The Supreme Court of Iowa has acquiesced in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; and in October last the Supervisors of the resisting counties were brought before the United States District Judge, and after being by him advised as to their duty and assured that they would be imprisoned if they neglected to perform it, with the further assurance that the whole power of the Federal Government would, in case of need, be put forth to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court, they returned to their homes, promising to levy the taxes necessary to pay their respective judgment debts. In most cases this promise has been fulfilled. It would probably have been so in every instance but for the meeting held at Muscatine in December counseling further resistance. This meeting would have been of little moment but for the countenance given to it by an ex-Governor, an ex-member of Congress, and the actual Attorney-General of the State. What makes it more significant and less calculated to excite sympathy beyond a comparatively narrow circle is, that the second person who presided over the meeting, was one of the most active men in his county in procuring the issue of the bonds, which he is now counseling his fellow-citizens to repudiate. The last form which resistance has taken under the counsels of these gentlemen, is a refusal on the part of the individuals on whom the taxes are assessed to pay them. This cannot last long, for it will be the duty of the United States Marshal to levy on the property of the defaulters, if the payment is not enforced by the State authorities.

We give this narrative as a part of the judicial history of the country. The State of Iowa owes it to itself to uphold on this occasion the authority of the Union with the same vigor and conspicuous patriotism by which it was so eminently distinguished among its sister States during the great national conflict through which we have recently passed. It is one of the younger States; it has a population of great enterprise, intelligence and moral purity; it has no State debt; it is advancing in the career of prosperity and wealth with a rapidity in which it has few successful competitors, and which insure it a commanding influence in the national councils; and it cannot afford to allow any stain to rest on its escutcheon or to weaken the moral strength it may justly wield. Whatever it can do by its authority—whatever it can do by its aid and coöperation—to bring back the defaulting counties and cities to the path of honor, and justice, and moral obligation, should be promptly done. These cities and counties are few in number. We believe they do not exceed three or four, while the whole number of counties in the State is not far from a hundred. It is due to the great body of these that they shall not suffer by the companionship of wrong. It is the more incumbent on the State, in its corporate capacity, to redress this wrong, as it is in a degree responsible for it.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

The steamship *De Soto*, which left Havana Jan. 25, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser McMANUS, our special correspondence and our exchanges were promptly at hand.

Parade in Honor of Mr. Seward—Comments of the Press—Direct Taxes Abolished—Increase of the Revenue—War News—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

Sunday was the appointed day for the grand review of the Havana volunteers, to be held in honor of our distinguished countryman, Hon. W. H. SEWARD. At 4 in the afternoon the lines were formed, and over 12,000 men were on the ground, when a copious shower began, and continued at intervals until the end. Mr. SEWARD and family drove up and down the entire line, and were cheered by the volunteers, and received later a marching salute. Conspicuous among the different corps were the German volunteers, composed principally of Germans, with a sprinkling of Americans, Englishmen and Scandinavians.

Whether the parade will be given any further significance than that of a display of a body of citizen soldiery to a man of note, is extremely doubtful; it will, however, materially increase the good feeling of the ignorant classes among the Spaniards towards the American nation and Americans in Cuba, and after a while Americans will no longer be looked on as fillibusters or as enemies.

The appearance of the foreign legion is also very significant; it has overturned the barrier hitherto existing between Spaniards and foreigners, and raised by traditional hatred and the exclusion of former Governments. The fact that foreigners have paraded in a Spanish city with arms in their hands, is a proof that old prejudices are fast disappearing, and that modern ideas are making slow but sure headway.

TRIBUTARY SYSTEM.

The most important event, however, is the decree of the Spanish Government abolishing all direct taxes on real estate or industry, and of raising the required revenue entirely from the import and export duties. This will facilitate matters greatly and allow the small land owners and trades people, on whom the burden of the taxes rested, to breathe more freely and regain their former degree of prosperity. The change which has taken place in the collection of the revenue is prodigious. The old systems of fraud on the revenue, exercised by the merchants and officers, exist no longer, and as a sample of the change, a comparison between December, 1868, and December, 1869, will suffice. In December, 1868, 134 vessels, of 26,594 tons, entered, they producing the sum of $255,000 as import duties; in the same month of the past year only 112 vessels, with 21,319 tons, entered, and notwithstanding the enormous difference between the number of ships and tonnage, the import duties produced $765,000, or nearly three times the amount gotten in 1868. Comment is unnecessary, and the charges of the Cubans against the rascality and rapaciousness of former Governments are fully substantiated.

WAR NEWS.

The *Diario* publishes a doubtful and unconfirmed report that QUESADA and MARMOL had been dismissed from their posts, arraigned before a Court Martial, and replaced by JORDAN as commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces. This information appears to be of the same kind as that of the *Voz de Cuba* with its 1,500 insurgents surrendering to BENEGASI. Telegrams received to-day announce the capture of the Cuban Generals MARIANO and LEIRA, another version announcing the capture of General PEDRO FIGUEREDO, whilst the official telegram only speaks of that gentleman's family. MARIANO has been the most successful leader among the Cubans in the extreme Eastern Department, and his loss will be severely felt by them. This capture was effected by Major BOET, a Cuban, the commander of Boet's Counter Guerrillas. The prisoners have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. The usual number of skirmishes which are not of sufficient importance to relate in detail are reported.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The *Severn* and monitors *Dictator* and *Saugus* are at Matanzas, where they will remain a few days and then proceed to Samana....The Spanish ships of war *Victoria* and *Lealtad* have delayed their departure until to-morrow in order to collect enough money to invite the Spaniards and prominent Americans in New-York to a grand banquet. QUASIMODO.

Loss of One of the Spanish Gunboats—The Recently-Captured Steamer—Arrival of the Second Squadron of Gunboats.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—The new Spanish gunboat "No. 3" ran ashore on the Colorado reefs, and is a complete loss. Her crew have arrived at this port.....The steamer recently captured off Nuevitas by a Spanish man-of-war was brought to this city to-day. It turns out that she is the American tug *Lloyd Aspinwall*, now in the Haytian service, and was carrying dispatches to the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, and the Admiral commanding the United States Navy in the West India waters. An investigation is in progress, and the tug will probably be released to-morrow....The second squadron of Spanish gunboats built at New-York have arrived at this island. Twelve of them entered this harbor this morning, and the thirteenth has arrived at Cardenas. They experienced a very heavy storm on the Florida coast.

THE INDIANS.

First Annual Report of Commissioner Parker.

Improved Condition of Affairs—Important Recommendations—The Establishment of New Reservations Proposed—Abolition of the Treaty System.

The report of Indian Commissioner PARKER to the Secretary of the Interior, on the past year, has just been prepared and presented. It is an important and valuable document, and therefore we give below the larger portion of it:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 23, 1869.

SIR: As required by law, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of our Indian affairs and relations during the past year, with accompanying documents. Among the reports of the superintendents and agents herewith, there will be found information, with views and suggestions of much practical value, which should command the earnest attention of our legislators, and all others who are concerned for the future welfare and destiny of the remaining original inhabitants of our country. The question is still one of deepest interest, "What shall be done for the amelioration and civilization of the race?" For a long period in the past, great and commendable efforts were made by the Government and the philanthropist, and large sums of money expended to accomplish these desirable ends, but the success never was commensurate with the means employed. Of late years a change of policy was seen to be required, as the cause of failure, the difficulties to be encountered, and the best means of overcoming them, became better understood. The measures to which we are indebted for an improved condition of affairs are, the concentration of the Indians upon suitable reservations, and the supplying them with means for engaging in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for their education and moral training. As a result, the clouds of ignorance and superstition in which many of this people were so long enveloped have disappeared, and the light of a Christian civilization seems to have dawned upon their moral darkness, and opened up a brighter future. Much, however, remains to be done for the multitude yet in their savage state, and I can but earnestly invite the serious consideration of those whose duty it is to legislate in their behalf, to the justice and importance of promptly fulfilling all treaty obligations, and the wisdom of placing at the disposal of the Department adequate funds for the purpose, and investing it with powers to adopt the requisite measures for the settlement of all the tribes, when practicable, upon tracts of land to be set apart for their use and occupancy. I recommend that in addition to reservations already established, there be others provided for the wild and roving tribes in New-Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada; also, for those more peaceable bands in the southern part of California. These tribes, excepting the Navajoes in the Territory of New-Mexico, who, under their treaty of 1868, have a home in the western part of the Territory to which they have been removed, have no treaty relations with the Government, and if placed upon reservations it will be necessary that Congress, by appropriate legislation, provide for their wants, until they become capable of taking care of themselves. In the other Territories, as also in Oregon and the northern part of California, the existing reservations are sufficient to accommodate all the Indians within their bounds; indeed, the number might with advantage be reduced; but in Montana there is urgent need for the setting apart, permanently, suitable tracts for the Blackfeet, and other tribes, who claim large portions of that Territory and are parties to treaties entered into with them last year by Commissioner W. J. CULLEN, which were submitted to the United States Senate, but have not been finally acted upon by that body. Should the treaties be ratified the required reservations will be secured, greatly to the benefit of both Indians and citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Before entering upon a *résumé* of the affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies for the past year, I will here briefly notice several matters of interest which, in their bearing upon the management of our Indian relations, are likely to work out, judging from what has been the effect so far, the most beneficial results. Under an act of Congress approved April 10, 1868, $2,000,000 were appropriated to enable the President to maintain peace among and with various tribes, bands and parties of Indians; to promote their civilization; bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, and to relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support. The Executive was also authorized to organize a Board of Commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, selected from among men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, and who, under his direction, shall exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of this large fund. The Commission selected in accordance with this provision of the law, composed of the following gentlemen, Geo. H. Stuart, William Welsh, W. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, John V. Farwell, Robert Campbell, Felix R. Brunot, Henry S. Lane and Nathan Bishop, met in this city in May last, and after deliberating upon the points suggested for their consideration, as embraced in my letter to them, dated the 26th of May, (a copy of which is among the papers accompanying this report, as is also a copy of the Executive order of June 3 in the matter,) involving the legal *status* of the Indians, their rights, and the obligations of the Government towards them; the propriety of any further treaties being made; the expediency of a change in the mode of annuity payments, and other points of special interest, they decided as preliminary to future operations, and for the more convenient and speedy discharge of their duties, upon dividing the territory inhabited by Indians into three sections, and appointed sub-committees out of their number to visit each, and examine into the affairs of the tribes therein, and to report at a meeting to be held in Washington prior to the coming session of Congress. In regard to the fund of $2,000,000 referred to, it may be remarked that it has enabled the Department to a great extent to carry out the purposes for which it was appropriated. There can be no question but that mischief has been prevented, and suffering either relieved or warded off from numbers who otherwise, by force of circumstances, would have been led into difficulties and extreme want. By the timely supplies of subsistence and clothing furnished, and the adoption of measures intended for their benefit, the tribes from whom the greatest trouble was apprehended have been kept comparatively quiet, and some advance, it is to be hoped, made in the direction of their permanent settlement in the localities assigned to them, and their entering upon a new course of life. The subsistence they receive is furnished through the agent of the Commissary Department of the army, with, it is believed, greater economy and more satisfaction than could have resulted had the mode heretofore observed been followed. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the number of wild Indians and others, also not provided for by treaty stipulations, whose precarious condition requires that something should be done for their relief, and who are thrown under the immediate charge of the Department, is increasing. It is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration and urgent necessity that means be afforded to properly care for them. For this purpose, in my judgment, there should be annually appropriated by Congress a large contingent fund, similar to that in question, and subject to the same control. I accordingly recommend that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress.

THE NEW AGENTS.

With a view to more efficiency in the management of affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies, the Executive has inaugurated a change of policy whereby a different class of men from those heretofore selected have been appointed to duty as superintendents and agents. There was doubtless just ground for it, as great and frequent complaints have been made for years past, of either the dishonesty or inefficiency of many of these officers. Members of the Society of Friends, recommended by the Society, now hold these positions in the Northern Superintendency, embracing all Indians in Nebraska; and in the Central, embracing tribes residing in Kansas, together with the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the Indian country. The other superintendencies and agencies, excepting that of Oregon and two agencies there, are filled by army officers detailed for such duty. The experiment has not been sufficiently tested to enable me to say definitely that it is a success, for but a short time has elapsed since these Friends and officers entered upon duty; but so far as I can learn the plan works advantageously, and will probably prove a positive benefit to the service, and the indications are that the interests of the Government and the Indians will be subserved by an honest and faithful discharge of duty, fully answering the expectations entertained by those who regard the measure as wise and proper.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

I am pleased to have it to remark that there is now a perfect understanding between the officers of this Department and those of the military, with respect to their relative duties and responsibilities in reference to Indian affairs. In this matter, with the approbation of the President and yourself, a circular letter was addressed by this office in June last to all superintendents and agents defining the policy of the Government in its treatment of the Indians, as comprehended in these general terms, viz.: that they should be secured their legal rights; located, when practicable, upon reservations; assisted in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life; and that Indians who should fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes provided for them, would be subject wholly to the control and supervision of military authorities, to be treated as friendly or hostile, as circumstances might justify. The War Department concurring, issued orders [illegible] the [illegible] for the information and guidance of the proper military officers, and the result [illegible] harmony of action between the two [illegible], no conflict of opinion having arisen [illegible] the duty, power and responsibility of either.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE TREATY SYSTEM.

Arrangements now, as heretofore, will, doubtless, be required with tribes desiring to be settled upon reservations for the extinguishment of their rights to the lands claimed by them and for assistance in sustaining themselves in a new position; but I am of the opinion that they should not be of a treaty nature. It has become a matter of serious import whether the treaty system in use ought longer to be continued. In my judgment it should not. A treaty involves the idea of a compact between two or more sovereign Powers, each possessing sufficient authority and force to compel a compliance with the obligations incurred. The Indian tribes of the United States are not sovereign nations, capable of making treaties, as none of them have an organized Government of such inherent strength as would secure a faithful obedience of its people in the observance of compacts of this character. They are held to be the wards of the Government, and the only title the law concedes to them to the lands they occupy or claim is a mere possessory one. But, because treaties have been made with them, generally for the extinguishment of their supposed absolute title to land inhabited by them, or over which they roam, they have become falsely impressed with the notion of national independence. It is time that this idea should be dispelled, and the Government cease the cruel farce of thus dealing with its helpless and ignorant wards. Many good men, looking at this matter only from a Christian point of view, will perhaps say that the poor Indian has been greatly wronged and ill-treated; that this whole country was once his, of which he has been despoiled, and that he has been driven from place to place until he has hardly left to him a spot where to lay his head. This indeed may be philanthropic and humane, but the stern letter of the law admits of no such conclusion, and great injury has been done by the Government in deluding this people into the belief of their being independent sovereignties, while they were at the same time recognized only as its dependents and wards. As civilization advances and their possessions of land are required for settlement, such legislation should be granted to them as a wise, liberal and just Government ought to extend to subjects holding their dependent relation. In regard to treaties now in force, justice and humanity require that they be promptly and faithfully executed, so that the Indians may not have cause of complaint, or reason to violate their obligations by acts of violence and robbery.

PENDING TREATIES.

While it may not be expedient to negotiate treaties with any of the tribes hereafter, it is no doubt just that those made within the past year, and now pending before the United State Senate, should be definitely acted upon. Some of the parties are anxiously waiting for the fulfillment of the stipulations of these compacts and manifest dissatisfaction at the delay. Their ratification has been recommended heretofore by the Indian Bureau, and as nothing has since occurred to change the opinion then entertained in regard to them, excepting, perhaps, that with the Osages, concluded May 27, 1868, and the one made with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, connected with the Iowas, Feb. 11, 1869, for reasons hereafter noticed, that recommendation is now renewed. The treaties referred to are: That with the Cherokees, concluded July 9, 1868, providing for the settlement of all their claims and demands against the United States; of the vexed question as to the disposition of their neutral lands; their right to other lands; the removal of ambiguities in the treaty with them of 1866; the settlement of questions between the Courts of the nation and the United States in reference to jurisdiction over Cherokee citizens, and for the abolishment of distinctions among the people; that with the small bands of Chippewas and Christian Indians or Munsees, entered into June 1, 1868, to enable them to dissolve their tribal relations, and join other tribes; that with the Creeks of Sept. 2, 1868, supplemental to their treaty made in 1866, the chief ground of which, set forth in the preamble thereto, being the injustice done in the latter treaty in requiring on their part an absolute and unconditional surrender of one-half of the nation's domain, because of a liability of a forfeiture of their rights in consequence of the nation having made a treaty with the so-called Confederate States, no such requirement having been imposed upon the Cherokees and other tribes in the treaties concluded with them in 1866, who had also entered into treaty arrangements with the authorities of the rebel States; those with the Blackfoot nation of Sept. 1, 1868; Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep Eaters, of Sept. 24, 1868; Gros Ventres, of July 13, 1868, and River Crows, July 15, 1868, which provide for a cession of lands claimed by these several tribes in the Territory of Montana, and for their being located and sustained upon suitable reservations in that Territory; that with the Senecas and other Indians in the State of New-York, of Dec. 4, 1868, by which they agree to relinquish all their right to lands in Kansas, and all claims under their treaties of 1838 and 1842; it provides for the issuing of patents to whites occupying the lands in Kansas, allotted to the New-York Indians who removed there, and for paying the losses of said Indians by reason of having been driven from their homes; that with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowas residing in Nebraska, made Feb. 11, 1869, and that with the Ottoes and Missourias in the same State, of Feb. 13, 1869, both of which stipulated for a sale of their lands, giving the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railway Company the privilege of purchasing the same at $1 25 per acre, and providing a new home for them in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas; that with the Kaws or Kansas tribe, of March 13, 1869, providing for the sale of their lands to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and for the removal of the tribe to the Indian Territory; and lastly, that of the Miamies in Kansas and Indiana, concluded March 9, 1869, for the adjustment of all claims against the United States and the settlement of all controversies between themselves. In regard to the treaty with the Osages of May 27, 1868, against which serious objections have been made, I suggest that it either be modified, or another arrangement entered into with the tribe, with a view to the purchase of their lands and their removal to the Indian territory.

HOSTILITIES.

Hostilities, to some extent, though not to that of war by tribes, have unfortunately existed more or less during the past year. In May and June last some of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attacked citizens of Kansas settled upon the Republican, Smoky Hill and Saline Rivers, killing a number of men, women and children, capturing others, and destroying or carrying off considerable property. The love of plunder and the spirit of revenge seem not to have been subdued in many of the Indians of these tribes by the chastisement they received heretofore, nor by the magnanimity of the Government in promising to provide for and treat them as friendly if they would go upon their reservations. Active and severe measures by the military against them have resulted in the destruction of many, and compelled others either to surrender or come in and ask to be located upon a reservation with those of their people who are peaceably disposed. The discontented of the various bands of Sioux have also shown a determined spirit of antagonism to the Government, in acts of occasional murder and depredations in Dakota and Wyoming Territories, but the main body of the Sioux who, under General HARNEY, were located on the great reservation provided for them by treaty stipulations, are comparatively quiet, and it is thought can be kept so, as well as induced to change their mode of life. In Montana a part of the Piegans have been on the war path, and apprehensions have been entertained of serious troubles; murders of citizens have been committed by other Indians, and citizens have retaliated, but the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past. With the wild and intractable Apaches, in Arizona, there seems to be a continual state of warfare and outrage which the military arm in use there is unable to wholly suppress, and this will be the case always, until these Indians can be induced to leave their almost inaccessible retreats and settle upon a reservation. Members of the Kiowas and Comanches have been renewing their attacks upon citizens of Texas and their property, but no extensive raiding by the tribes, as in former years, has occurred during the past year, nor have other tribes had as much cause for complaint against these bands as heretofore. The Apaches and Navajoes have also been charged with outrages against citizens of New-Mexico, and so troublesome have they been that the Governor of the Territory deemed it his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws, and authorizing the people to defend their persons and property against their attacks. Attention is again called to the importance of something being done to put a stop to the raiding into Texas by Kickapoo and other Indians residing in the Republic of Mexico, not far from the Rio Grande, as serious difficulties may arise with that nation, should the citizens of Texas, suffering beyond further endurance at the hands of these marauders, undertake to redress their grievances by invading the territory of that Republic in pursuit of the offenders. Although the Kickapoos may be regarded as having forfeited their claim to the protection of the United States, and their rights to the home they abandoned in the Indian country, yet, in view of their desire to return, as well as for the welfare of the people on the border of Texas, it is thought that steps should be taken as early as practicable to have them brought back and placed somewhere in the Indian Territory. For this purpose Congress was asked last year to legislate and provide the necessary means.

PROPOSED GENERAL COUNCIL.

By the treaties of 1866 with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, it is agreed on their part, if Congress shall so provide, that there shall be organized a General Council in the Indian Territory, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, and convened annually, with power to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indians resident in the Indian Territory, and in regard to the matter of the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the tribe and persons other than Indians, and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defence and safety of the tribes. Nothing has been done in that matter, further than to cause to be taken a census, required by the treaties, of [illegible] as a basis of representation, because of the want of the necessary means and appropriate legislation by Congress. There is an earnest desire expressed by these Indians for an early organization of such a council, and that the time of the sessions be extended from thirty to sixty days. I recommend that the subject be brought before Congress as one of great importance, and requiring prompt action by that body. The accomplishment of this much-desired object will give the Indians a feeling of security in the permanent possession of their homes, and tend greatly to advance them in all the respects that constitute the character of an enlightened and civilized people. The next progressive step would be a territorial form of government followed by their admission into the Union as a State.

FREEDMEN AMONG THE TRIBES.

Attention is invited to the condition of the freedmen among the Choctaws and some of the other tribes in the Indian Territory, whose status as slaves became changed by the results of the late war, and who now appeal to the Government for kind treatment and protection. Denied the rights and privileges of the members of the tribes with whom they reside, oppressed and persecuted, this people have claims which should not in justice be longer disregarded. They prefer to remain with those among whom they were raised, but fear losing the protection of the laws of the United States. With the Seminoles they seem to find the most favor, as that tribe has accorded to them unconditional citizenship. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, at first opposed to the measure, appear to have relented somewhat, and now wait to see what the Government will do. Arrangements, it is suggested, ought to be made for their colonization in some suitable place, or else a supplemental treaty concluded for establishing them in these nations with a pro rata distribution of their funds and lands.

LAND SELLERS.

The settlers to whom lands were awarded under the seventeenth article of the Cherokee Treaty of July 19, 1869, having been recently notified to make payment of the appraised value of the lands awarded, remittances are now rapidly coming in. These lands are known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands" in Kansas, embracing an area of 799,614.72 acres, the white settlers being in possession of 153,343.10 acres, under the article referred to, and the Indian settlers 6,071.93 acres, awarded to them under the provision of the seventeenth article of the treaty. The remaining 640,199.69 acres, as stipulated in the treaty, were sold by Mr. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, to JAMES F. JOY, of Detroit, Mich., at $1 per acre. A portion has been paid for by this purchase, and for which patents have issued.

INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS.

With regard to the tribes who have long been on reservations, the reports of the superintendents and agents show that for most of them the prospect is brighter for future advancement and prosperity than it has been for several years past. Recovering from the ravages of war and the blighting effects of rebellion, and accepting their situation, those who suffered most are now making commendable progress in industry, education, and a practical knowledge of the pursuits of civilized life.

THE SUPERINTENDENCIES AND AGENCIES.

The Commissioner next proceeds to more particular notice of the several superintendencies and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Washington Superintendency has within its bounds sixteen agencies and thirteen reservations, upon which are located the numerous bands or tribes of Washington Territory, numbering, with those outside, about 15,000 souls. With the exception of a few bands in the southwest and northeast part of the Territory, all have treaty relations with the Government. They are reported by late Superintendent McKINNEY to be at peace with each other and all the citizens of the Territory, and the consequence is they are doing better in some respects than in former years. Perhaps the most promising Indians in the superintendency are those belonging to the Yakama agency. They number about 3,000, and may be regarded as a self-sustaining people. Their case is an example for the encouragement of others, and conclusively proves that, under favorable circumstances, with proper aid and efficient management, by capable and honest agents, most if not all Indians may be greatly benefited and advanced in every essential element of civilization. Superintendent Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, United States Army, says of the Tulalip Agency that its condition is absolutely deplorable, and that the sub-agent in charge has managed affairs badly, in incurring debts and selling the property of the agency. It is greatly regretted that Congress has seen proper to reduce the estimates of this office for educational purposes in this Territory. The amount provided has been found inadequate to procure competent teachers and furnish what is requisite to keep up the schools. In consequence thereof some of them have been suspended, and others have failed to accomplish the good expected of them. The Commission recommends that Congress be more liberal in its appropriation for all the schools.

In Oregon there are four agents and two sub-agents, having charge of Indians gathered upon, or near, five reservations, numbering about 10,500 souls. No serious difficulties have occurred with the tribes of the superintendency during the past year, and the reports of their progress are favorable. There are a few tribes regarded as hostile, of the Snake or Shoshone nation, who have a wide range, extending from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are known by different names. They are charged with having committed many murders and depredations of late years, and seem to be beyond the reach and control of the Indian Department.

Under the act of Congress passed in 1864, it was provided that not more than four reservations should be set apart for the Indians of California, (formerly there were more,) and two Superintendents. There were accordingly established those known as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River and Tule, the last two named being in extent about 1,300 acres and leased from settlers. Smith River has, since the date of the last annual report, been abandoned, and the Indians removed to Hoopa Valley. The Indians in this superintendency are reported as generally quiet, and those on reservations obedient and willing to labor for their support and improvement. They are not in treaty relation with the United States. The whole number in the State is estimated at 25,000. Congress should be very liberal towards this people, inasmuch as they are regarded as having no recognized rights in the country. They have of late years been peaceable, and it is no more than just, in view of their having quietly yielded to the whites a country so wealthy in its varied resources, that our Government should deal generously with them in providing a sufficiency of means for their relief and improvement.

Superintendent PARKER, of Nevada, reports of the Indians in his charge that they are in a better condition than ever before, and the past year marked by no hostilities on their part towards the whites; of the murders and outrages committed in the State, more, he believes, are the acts of whites than the Indians. The improved state of affairs he attributes to the progress of the Indians towards civilization, and the rapid settlement of a better class of citizens, whose example is an incentive to the Indian to change his habits; as also to the well directed efforts of the agent. There are from 12,000 to 15,000 Indians, and three reservations in the State for Indian occupancy. A large, wild, and apparently untamable body of Indians are embraced in the Arizona superintendency; murders and outrages by them upon citizens are of frequent occurrence, and will occur as long as they are allowed to roam at will and are certain of safety from pursuit in their mountainous places of retreat. Being under the surveillance and jurisdiction of the military, this Department has but little intercourse with them. It is known, however, that during the past year many of the citizens have been killed, others wounded, and a large quantity of property stolen by the warlike and vicious Apaches, and it is only by the presence and power of the military that they are prevented from depopulating the Territory of its miners and settlers. Some of these deeds may, it is supposed, be traced to the Apaches across the line, in Sonora, for it is believed that the outrage upon the mail and party in charge, in June or July, while *en route* between Mesilla, New-Mexico, and Tucson, Arizona, was committed by them. The estimated population of the superintendency is about 34,000. As with the Indians in California, so with these, they are not in treaty relations with the United States. Two reservations have been set apart for the use of the most peaceable of the tribes, one of which is the Pimo and Mariepo reservation, on the Gila River, where are located tribes bearing these names, numbering about seven thousand, who have long borne a good reputation, being considerably advanced in a rude civilization and quite successful in their efforts at farming and other pursuits. Their loyalty to the Government and friendship to the whites have been marked characteristics for years past, and they are a people truly deserving the fostering care of our Government. The Superintendent is to enlarge the boundaries of their reservation so as to provide a sufficient area, which is at present not afforded, for agricultural and grazing purposes, as also to secure irrigation facilities. The tribes are without educational privileges, and are anxious that schools be established for them. The Commissioner directed a report from the Superintendent upon the subject, and hopes, with the assistance of a benevolent association of ladies in New-York, who have proferred the services of teachers, to provide them at an early day with such aid for the education of their children as may be needed and can be afforded by the means at command.

There has been no decided improvement in the condition of Indian affairs in New-Mexico, and it may not be expected until the roving tribes are brought under the restraints and beneficial influences of that system which is believed to be the best and only one that can be effectual in leading them to change their mode of life. Leaving out the Pueblo or Village Indians, as the name signifies, none of them may be said to be permanently established in homes, following peacefully and successfully some useful pursuit. The estimated number of Indians in this Territory is 19,000. There are two reservations, that for the Navajoes provided by the treaty concluded with them in 1868, located in the northwest part of the Territory, and extending into Arizona, containing an area of 3,456,000 acres, to which the tribe removed last year, and that for the Gila Apaches, selected several years ago by Agent SLECK, but never occupied.

By the treaty with the Tabequache, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes Indians, in Colorado, [illegible] to establish two agencies, one on White River, in the extreme north part, for the Colorado bands, excepting the Tabequache, and the other on the Rio de los Pinos, for the New-Mexico bands and the Tabequaches. This reservation is a part of the great canyon or ravine of the Colorado River, across or through which it is not likely there can or will be opened any great thoroughfare, making it a very desirable one for the Indians, as being safe from the encroachments of an advancing tide of white population. Here, if it be deemed advisable, may be gathered all the bands of the same nationality, whether in Colorado, New-Mexico or Nevada, it being ample for all, with resources sufficient for their maintenance and comfort. The buildings provided for by the treaty have been built, both in the upper and lower agencies; the cows and sheep agreed to be furnished, and which have been purchased, will, it is hoped, have reached the reservation before the fall of snow, and it may be expected that the Indians, seeing the evidences of a purpose on the part of the Department to fulfill the treaty stipulations as far as practicable, will be induced to come in and avail themselves of the benefits thereby provided.

In the Wyoming Superintendency there is a reservation set apart by the treaty with the Eastern band of Shoshones, and the Bannack tribe, concluded July 3, 1868, for the use of these Indians, formerly embraced in the Utah superintendency. They number about 2,500, and are friendly, being under the leadership of Washakee, a man distinguished for his loyalty and many virtues, but who, it is said of late, is losing his influence over many of his people. Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriations for the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty, nothing has been done towards establishing the agency and concentrating the tribes embraced in it. Their agent, under the instructions of the Superintendent, Governor CAMPBELL, informed the Indians that no issue of annuities would be made to them except on the reserve. This caused great dissatisfaction, one of the chiefs charging (and justly, too) that the United States had not complied with the treaty, and therefore they were not obliged to go upon the reservation. Hostile Sioux visit this country, and conflicts occur between them and these tribes. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will at the next session thereof promptly appropriate the means required to fulfill the solemn obligations of the Government assumed in making this compact, so that the Indians may be speedily settled in their new home, and have accomplished for them the things promised.

The Indians in the Idaho Superintendency number about 7,000.

The condition of affairs in Montana Territory has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. Reports have been received of a number of difficulties between the Indians and whites, and of a number of the former being on the war path committing depredations and murders. On the other hand, the Dakota Indians are in the very best condition.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS.

In conclusion, the Commissioner says: In addition to the Indians mentioned in the foregoing summary, there are others to be noticed as not being under the care of an agent of the Department, of whom principally are the Cherokees in North Carolina and the adjacent States of Georgia and Tennessee, numbering about 2,000, being those who decided to remain and become citizens, when the main body of the Cherokee people removed West in 1838. Having suffered much during the late war, and being in an impoverished condition, they have since desired to be brought under the immediate charge of the Government as its wards. With a view to this, Congress, by law, approved July 27, 1868, enacted that the Secretary of the Interior thereafter should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of them as of other tribes of Indians. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter more than to send out a special agent to take a general census of the people, and to make payment of interest money on a *per capita* fund set apart for the benefit of such as were enrolled, and their descendants, in 1838, under act of Congress of the 29th of July of that year, a report from whom has been recently received, which will be found herewith, numbered 152. These Indians have no reservation, and such as have lands or property hold the same as citizens, and, with the exception of the fund referred to, they have no claim upon the Government. If they are to be brought under the supervision of this Bureau, as in the case of other Indians, and it is intended they shall be provided with an agent to reside with them, and to be furnished with means for their support and improvement, I do not see how these objects can be accomplished without further legislation and an appropriation of money therefor. A large number, it is said, are desirous of emigrating to the West, and have enrolled for that purpose. Whether this be really the case is perhaps questionable, and can only be satisfactorily ascertained through the agency of some one authorized by the Government to visit them, and learn their wishes in this respect. I suggest that Congress be asked to authorize the appointment of a special agent for these Cherokees. Besides these are the Seminoles in Florida, a fragment of the tribe now living in the Indian territory west. They are estimated to number from 300 to 500, and having no land they can claim as their own, and receiving nothing whatever from the Government, frequent complaints are made by citizens against them for depredations committed, and their removal is asked for. They might be induced to join their people west if they were informed of the advantages to be gained thereby, and I renew the suggestions of this office submitted in the annual report of 1867, that a special agent be sent to Florida to inquire into their condition and the practicability of their removal to the nation west. The Tonkaways in Texas, a small band who number about one hundred, entirely friendly, some of them serving as scouts to the military in that State, should have some consideration shown them, and provision made to supply their wants. They properly should be established with the other small bands of Texas Indians who were years ago removed to the leased district, and are now embraced in the Kiowa and Wichita Agency, but they object on the ground that some of the bands are hostile towards them.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

But little information has been furnished to this office respecting the Indians of Alaska during the past year. A full statement of their number and condition is given by VINCENT COLYER, Esq., in his report, to which I have already referred in connection with the subject of the special Commission appointed by the Executive, and which will be found among the documents herewith, marked D. Owing to the lateness of its receipt, and to the pressure of business at this time, I have been only able to glance hastily over the report, reserving a thorough perusal of it to some future day.

Accompanying this report I also transmit statistical tables, showing the population of the various tribes, and in part, or rather incompletely, from either full returns not having been received, or a failure of the agents to furnish an accurate statement in all respects of their farm products, horses, cattle, and other property owned, and a number of schools and scholars. It will be observed that the entire Indian population, exclusive of that in Alaska, is 289,778, as against 298,528 reported last year. The difference is not so much accounted for by a decrease, as by the varying of the estimates from year to year by different agents with respect to certain wild and roving tribes, whose numbers cannot be ascertained with correctness. There has been probably a small decrease, but it will be safe to say that the whole number does not fall much below 300,000. Statements are also herewith, exhibiting the condition of the Indians, trust funds, trust lands, and the liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.

I deem it my duty in closing this report to invite attention to the insufficiency, or the want of means to enforce them, of existing laws to remedy evils which are common throughout the entire Indian service. Acts of a criminal character are often committed in the vicinity of Indian agencies, or upon the Indian reservations, by both whites and Indians, no notice of which is taken, for want of adequate power at hand, and frequently when authority is asked from Washington to arrest the offenders, they in the meanwhile escape, so that the effect prompt action would have had is entirely lost, and crimes go unpunished to be renewed again with impunity. To make the uncivilized Indian to respect law and observe his treaty obligations, the power to punish must be present, and the penalty of violated law promptly enforced. The same may be said also of the whites, who would not so readily commit wrongs against the Indians if they knew that punishment would follow close upon the commission of the crime. To the end therefore that it may be made apparent to the Indians, as well as to the whites in any way connected or dealing with them, that the Government intends to execute the laws applicable to such cases, and the treaties, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be asked to pass a statute requiring the military to station at the agencies, whenever requested by the proper authority, a sufficient number of troops to assist the agent in charge to make prompt arrests of all persons offending, that they may be handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.
Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

The Custom House—Removal of an Appraiser.

It is rumored that Mr. PHILIP HERZOG, Assistant Appraiser of the Fifth Division, has been requested to resign by General PALMER. It seems Mr. HERZOG has given dissatisfaction to some of our prominent importing merchants by a system of detaining their goods for reappraisement and charging a high duty on them. He would on the other hand, it is charged, allow the goods of some merchants to be delivered immediately at a less duty on the same class of goods, thereby allowing the favored few to sell under the market price. The victims of this *modus operandi* went to Washington to try and put a stop to it, and it is thought General PALMER is acting under instructions from Secretary BOUTWELL.

Mr. STEWART is not one of the grumblers, nor is there any charge of his goods being detained. Mr. JOHN BAUSCH is named as his possible successor.

ILLINOIS.

The Seasons—The Public Schools—Constitutional Convention—Taxes, Real Estate and Rents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870.

It is now about the quietest season of the year in Chicago. January and February are our "Winter months," and business is generally very dull after the holidays, until the opening of the Spring trade. It is unusually so at the present time; and yet, there is considerable doing in some branches of trade. The weather is very changeable and can't be relied on more than a day at a time. So far we have had one of the most unpleasant Fall and Winter seasons that I have ever witnessed in the West. We have had not over half a dozen cold days; but there has been a rawness and dampness in the atmosphere which would not be a disgrace to Boston, with its celebrated east wind a-blowing. There appears to have been a great change in the climate, but we hope it is only temporary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I have before me the annual report of the Board of Education of this city—just issued—containing the statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the public school system of this city. There are thirty schools under the control of the Board, 479 teachers, and an average enrollment of 22,838 pupils. The total expenses of the past year have been, $946,320; salaries of teachers and superintendent, $353,815; incidental, $100,120; permanent improvements, $292,385. The corps of teachers has been increased by seventy-eight; three first-class houses have been erected, and two others contracted for, and a number of primaries. The number of scholars reported as attending private schools—parochial and others—is 18,000; of female teachers, 441; males, 40. Teachers' salaries, $350,515; cost per scholar on daily average attendance, $15 88. The number of scholars enrolled has increased 4,986 during the past year. The average daily attendance has also improved about twenty-five per cent. The present estimated value of the school lands belonging to the city is $2,381,207, and the present annual rental, $30,469. The school section donated by Congress comprised a mile square, located in the heart of the city; but much the largest portion of it, about eight-tenths, was sold for a trifle years ago, and much of the remainder was leased on long time at low rates. The value of the school lots is estimated at $945,150. The Board asked, last year, the following sums:

Teachers salaries and miscellaneous	$595,410
Sites for buildings	167,000
New buildings	500,000
Heating apparatus, furniture, &c.	127,500

Deeming this extravagant, however, the Common Council voted only about two-thirds the amount. From the report of the Superintendent we learn that the number of children in the city between 6 and 21, is 64,842. The number of buildings used is fifty-five; number of rooms, 406. The city pays a large State tax, more than three-fourths of which go toes support the schools of other sections, receiving only about $35,000 from the State dividend. The amount raised by tax for the support of the city schools is $254,750. In addition to the land, there is an invested fund of $133,815. Such is an outline of our public school system. Of late years politicians and jobbing men have been anxious to obtain a position on the Board of Education, and the consequence has been that a majority is now composed of wholly unfit men—unfitted by education, character and their connection with jobbery and corruption. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH is still a member, and is and always has been one of the most efficient men on the Board. There are some others who are also faithful and efficient; but there has, of late years, been a great deterioration in this as in other departments of our municipal government.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body is still at work on preliminaries. It is probable that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a sufficient number of the State Legislatures will save several weeks of the precious time of the Convention. There were indications of a protracted struggle on the suffrage clause. Our Democratic friends do not yet "accept the situation," and are as much opposed to equality in suffrage as they ever were. They were barely willing to submit the question of striking out the word "white" to a vote of the people; and were utterly opposed to leaving it out of the Constitution in the beginning. They have made no advance on the position occupied prior to the war. Mr. ATKINS, a Democratic member from Morgan County, introduced a resolution the other day providing for free whisky. He wanted a clause introduced forbidding the passing of any Prohibitory law by the Legislature, thus securing perpetual immunity to liquor selling, by placing it beyond the power of the people to protect themselves from the evils of the traffic. The Convention is still at sea on the Judiciary question. "Our delegation" has decided upon a plan of operations for Chicago which will give us several "perpetual" Courts. There is one omission in the programme—a failure to provide for a Divorce Court, which is becoming a necessity. A proposition has been introduced providing that there shall be but one valuation or assessment for the purposes of taxation, and that the one made by the State. There is great need of this reform, not only in Illinois, but elsewhere. And then there ought to be another clause to compel the assessment to be made at the cash valuation, and not, as now, leave everything to the discretion or caprice of the Assessor, which practice creates a great inequality, not only in different counties, but in the same counties and towns.

TAXES—REAL ESTATE—RENTS.

When a young city like Chicago is called upon to pay nearly $8,000,000 taxes per annum for general and local municipal purposes, it is quite evident that there is something wrong in the management of its affairs. It is no wonder that holders of real estate from abroad, who are called upon to pay these heavy assessments, begin to feel some solicitude about getting their money back. And the great difficulty is that the taxes are largely increasing every year as well as the bonded debt of the city. The coming down of rents is a favorable indication in one direction. It shows that we are being compelled to return to a normal condition of things; and a man may hope some time to be able to do business and not be compelled to give all the profits to his landlord. Land, rents, labor, everything has been, and still is, so high that we attempt to compete with other towns in manufacturing at a disadvantage.

A Railroad Haunted by the Spirit of a Victim.

The Boston papers publishes the following as a strange but well authenticated story:

"The engineer of the freight train on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which leaves Boston about 3 o'clock in the morning, has on several occasions discovered a red light swinging at a furious rate at the Woburn Station, where the train stops for water. The light would sometimes be in front and sometimes in the rear of the train. When the engineer would stop his train and send some one to learn why the signal to stop was made, the messenger would be greatly surprised to see the light vanish. Investigation has proved that no person was there with a lantern, and the brakeman and conductor concur also in having beheld the phenomenon, which, so far as known, is without visible cause. Some laborers living on the line of the above station state that a few mornings since they were coming down the road in a hand car, when they suddenly heard the approach of an engine and train, and knowing that no train was due in the vicinity at that hour, they became greatly frightened, and, jumping out of the car, threw it off the track to await the train which they thought was coming at a rapid pace upon them, but which, it is needless to say, did not come. The superstitious regard the affair as a forewarning of some disaster, while the spiritualists have the ready theory that it is the spirit of a man who was killed there about two years since."

Dedication of an African M. E. Church.

Yesterday afternoon the African M. E. Allen Church, in Jamaica, L. I., was dedicated by Bishop WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishop DAVIS, Rev. Mr. LOWRY and others. A sermon in accord with the occasion was preached, in which PIO NONO and the Romish Church came in for a fair share of criticism and rebuke. The speaker, in referring to the Romish Church, said: "Protestants have need to beware and enlist in one common cause, and carry the cross of Jesus Christ to battle against the Church of Rome and the Council there assembled, which is an august body, and may dictate laws that will forever swamp Protestantism. Little horns have ruled long enough; now let Jesus Christ rule in person and spirit for the common good and salvation of all. So long as Romish dogmas are kept in Rome we have no fault to find, but we must not tolerate their transportation to America." A subscription was taken up which amounted to nearly $200.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Arthur & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. H. ARTHUR & CO.,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 39 Nassau and No. 56 Liberty sts., opposite Post Office, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

New Chickering Pianos to Let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BANGS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday night, Jan. 28, of water on the brain, from scarlet fever, LULU, infant daughter of Charles W. and Mary E. Bangs, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Townsend-av., Clifton, on Monday, 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

CROWTHER.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, at his residence, No. 32 West 19th-st., RICHARD CROWTHER, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

DENTON.—On Friday, Jan. 28, at his residence, near Jamaica, JOHN L. DENTON, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house, and 3 P. M. at Grace Church, Jamaica.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, very suddenly, C. S. BEVIER, wife of John B. Edgar.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, ELIZABETH A., wife of R. R. Freeman, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at Metuchen, N. J.

JIMMERSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, JOSIAH F. JIMMERSON, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 110 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEFEVRE.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at New-Rochelle, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin D. Lefevre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M., at the Episcopal Church. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, Jan. 28, Rev. JAS. M. MATHEWS, D. D., in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the clergy of the various Evangelical denominations, and the members of the Medical Profession, are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M., in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

OGILVIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday morning, Mrs. JANE J. OGILVIE.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church.

PEASE.—At Jersey City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD B. PEASE, of Springfield, Ill., in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Asher Taylor, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

POLLOCK.—At No. 52 Union-place, on Sunday Jan. 30, JANE, widow of James Pollock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POMEROY.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 29, WELTHA, widow of the late Rev. Charles Pomeroy, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on East Broadway, Flatbush, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at his residence, No. 8 West 33d-st., in the 50th year of his age, M. W. ROGERS, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPILLER.—In Baltimore, on Friday, Jan. 21, after a brief illness, AUGUSTA, wife of Robert M. Spiller, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Elbridge Maltby, of New-York.

MALTBY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, O. E. MALTBY, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 27, JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., formerly of East Broadway, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 5 West 42d-st., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

TOLES.—At Hoboken, on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, FLORENCE AMELIA, only daughter of Daniel and Catharine A. Toles, aged 3 years and 5 days.

She bloomed but shortly in this life—
She bloomed a flower there.

WILLISTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 30, SARAH POMEROY, wife of the late O. H. Williston, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, John T. Williston, and son-in-law, Charles C. Curtis, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 504 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD HEALTH IS A BOON THAT comparatively few can boast of. Those who have enjoyed uninterrupted health for a series of years imagine themselves to be proof against disease, and are careless with their diet and their dress. Indeed, too many of them are sowing the seeds of consumption. At first the slight but constant cough attracts no attention, but it is only when the disease increases in violence that it begins to excite suspicions. The malady should at once be checked, and for this purpose no remedies equal Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. They cleanse the stomach; relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To do this, the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the PULMONIC SYRUP and the food will make good blood. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has been invented, except calomel, (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder, and start the secretions of the liver like SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

A GREAT REDUCTION.
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES, OWING TO THE DECLINE IN GOLD, ON PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE HOME COMPANION
IS THE BEST UPRIGHT PIANO OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE. FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
J. BAUER & CO., NO. 650 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
to their new establishment,
NO. 3 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The February number of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE,
Will be ready THIS DAY at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:
I.—A NEW LARGE RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, representing all the railways of the country, including the Great National Railway, and its connections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
II.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, railway time tables, railway maps, &c.
III.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the routes of travel West, South, East or North, opposite to which will be found the time table of the route represented.
IV.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
V.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VI.—RAILWAY TIME TABLES TO DATE.
RAILWAY TRAVELERS will be particular and see that they get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical, news agencies, hotels, railway ticket offices and railways of the country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

The real estate market showed very little disposition to start into activity last week. One or two days at the Exchange were unusually lively for the times, and the aggregate of sales was considerably above that of the preceding week, while the recorded transfers show a slight falling off. The total amount of auction sales was $545,825, against $232,245 for the preceding week. The number of transfers was 110, and the values involved, $1,192,787. Contrary to the usual course of things, a single public sale took place on Saturday, when ROBERTS & McGUIRE disposed of a lot with a four-story house, on Laurens-street, between Grand and Canal. This was a referee's sale, and the property brought $19,500.

This week promises to be still more active than the last, the principal feature being the sale of fifty-two lots on Central-avenue, Westchester County, about 1½ miles above Macomb's Dam Bridge, on Wednesday, by STANLEY DAY. A single sale is announced for to-day, that of a lot on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue.

Mrs. WORDEN, who purchased the fine country seat of D. C. KINGSLAND, Esq., at Rye last August, sold the property to JASPER CORNING for about $25,000.

Auction Sale Saturday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

H. and l. w. s. of Laurens-st., 175 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100........$19,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—TWO NEW THREE-story brick houses, 18.9x45, well built, all improvements, gas fixtures, mirrors, &c.; good and convenient location; possession at once, and very easy terms. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on Murray Hill; property in South Brooklyn taken in part payment. Address Box No. 3,548 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOT, 25X75, on the northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce sts., on easy terms. S. L. RUSSELL, No. 137 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINton-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 58 Broadway.
Refers to his father, Lewis B. Brown.

REAL ESTATE TAKEN CHARGE of, rents collected, by O. HOLDEN, Notary, &c., No. 131 West 49th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—For sale, one-half the block corner of Adams and Plymouth sts.; 115 feet on Plymouth-st.; 432 feet on Adams-st., to bulkhead line, with pier built 340 feet long and 50 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to 33 lots. This property has been occupied a number of years as bonded storage yard. The ground filled in is equal to 10 lots of ground, about one-half covered by sheds, and the pier and bulkhead gives 900 feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for a business requiring facilities for discharge and loading of vessels, and storage of goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

GREAT SUCCESS.
G. G. GUILD'S METHOD.
SECURE A RURAL HOME.
SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Subscribe at once for shares.
M. P. V. A.—W. P. V. A.—E. N. Y. H. A.
ENDOWMENT PRINCIPAL.
Each subscriber will receive a dividend of 25 per cent. within three months.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.,
Agents for G. G. Guild.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEW house, barn and outbuildings, with twelve acres of good land, pleasantly situated near Brookfield, Mass. Price $8,000, worth $12,000; terms easy. For further particulars address H. T. DRAPER, Brookfield, Mass., or 54 Lispenard-st., care of R. Gardner & Co.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let or lease, on north shore of the island, one mile and a half from landings, very attractive place; house commodious, delightfully situated on high ground, with extensive inland views; will be put in thorough order; large garden, with every variety of fruits; stable, carriage house, &c.; stages pass the door to and from the boats; more land can be had if desired; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

TO LET—A NEAT HOUSE AND GROUNDS in Morrisania; best location; rent $600. Address SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x160, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 889 and 891 Broadway; also, the five-story marble stores Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway; four-story brick store No. 7 East 18th-st. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS lofts Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st. and No. 8 Church st.; 50x75 on Vesey-st. by 25x75 on Church-st.; together or separate; possession from Feb. 1. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE east side of Union-square, on the southeast corner of 16th-st., 26x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver;

PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt sts.; lot 21.10 feet front, 27.6 feet rear by 159 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Partition Sale—By order of the Supreme Court.—Valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of

JAMES MAURICE, Esq., Referee,
being part of the estate of the late
Colonel JAMES HARRISON, deceased,
being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st—Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., late No. 300 4th-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms at sale. Sale peremptory, without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS
will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M.
THIRTY CITY BLOCKS,
from
Macomb's Dam Bridge.
TERMS EASY.

For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 925 Broadway, or to
J. W. FISHER, No. 151 Broadway.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late
THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of,)
At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States,
VALUED AT $500,000,
AND COMPRISING NEARLY
TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,
every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by
BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,
And others of the English School.
BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET,
And others of the French School.
SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.
Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as
TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST,
and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.
300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as
SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART,
and nearly every one known ten years ago.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 831 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE,
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,
southwest corner 12th-st.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27th; FRIDAY, 28th; SATURDAY, 29th, AND MONDAY, 31st, JANUARY, 1870;
at 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS, in enamel and precious stones. A large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES, of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE.

ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our Galleries, as above, on and after Monday, 24th inst., until sale.

Catalogues at Galleries and offices of the auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN.
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evenings 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of January inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, for Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars of this Company's Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, convertible into the Preferred Stock of this Company until May 1, 1870, the Bonds to be paid for on the 31st of January instant, and to be delivered on the 1st day of March next.

Receipts will be given for the money paid for said Bonds.

A. S. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business Jan. 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$537,844 92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	295,000 00
Due from other national banks	19,128 81
Banking house	60,000 00
Current expenses	359 59
Taxes paid	2,998 05
Premiums	32,450 00
Cash items (including stamps)	7,408 98
Exchanges for Clearing House	46,988 61
Bills of other national banks	11,125 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	11,373 05
Specie, viz.—Coin	1,792 61
Legal-tender notes	204,301 00
Total	$1,230,770 60
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	467 27
Interest	424 38
Profit and loss	15,210 70
National bank circulation outstanding	249,200 00
Individual deposits	647,649 64
Certified checks	26,358 61
Dividends unpaid	1,360 00
Total	$1,230,770 60

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUCHON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUCHON, Cashier.

Correct—attest:
THOS. McLELLAND, }
UNION ADAMS, } Directors.
GEO. CAULFIELD, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1870. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public City of New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., LESSEES OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN, AND CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will be kept at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. after Feb. 1, and the coupons on the bonds of either of the above-named Companies will be paid at the same place.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., }
NO. 12 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870. }

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 1st, and reopen for transfers on the 15th of February next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK.
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,090,637 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,538,001 23
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,628,639 05

No polices have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	$2,302,245 46
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,237,630 39

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	207 568 81
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,513,452 60
Cash in bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,469,508 94

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 5th of April, next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
GORD'N W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ROBERT L. STUART.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate. ROBERT C. BROWN.

ELECTION.—WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 12, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on day of election only. SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,788 for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 14, 1869, in name of F. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved New-York or Brooklyn first-class property. COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114½	114¾
Coupon, 1881	118¼	118½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Regis.	112	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	121	121⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of New-York at close of business Jan. 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,119,145 99
Overdrafts	458 40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	50,000 00
Due from national banks	32,889 40
Due from other banks and bankers	237 32
Current expenses	270 81
Cash items (including stamps)	13,577 92
Exchanges for Clearing House	72,452 68
Bills of other national banks	39,598 00
Fractional currency	12,701 15
Specie—Coin	88 10
Gold Treasury notes	7,000 00
Legal-tender notes	89,879 00
Clearing House certificates	240,000 00
Total	$1,978,298 77
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	170,000 00
Interest	6,628 54
Profit and loss	8,210 39
National bank circulation outstanding	268,500 00
Individual deposits	1,129,624 81
Certified checks	6,806 66
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,585 39
Due to national banks	70,862 37
Due to other banks and bankers	281 11
Total	$1,978,298 77

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct—attest:
J. N. PHELPS, }
A. H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
AMOS R. ENO, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of January, 1870. HORATIO P. CARR, Notary Public, New-York City.

$10,000 WANTED FOR FIVE to ten years, secured by first mortgage on brick manufacturing establishment and grounds, located in Reading, Penn.; worth five times the above amount. Address A. B., care of Box No. 498 Reading, Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870. }

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) }
INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 }
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870. }

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD }
COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869. }

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, }
WORTH AND MOTT STS., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION }
CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870. }

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY, }
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 76 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of (2) Two per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The Transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened Feb. 2.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. }

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY }
AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN L. SEARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York. JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York. WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	302,572 28

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870. }

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION }
CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD. Treas.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house, on and after Feb. 1, next.

Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st proximo.

By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 153 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 172 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870. }

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst. to avoid forfeiture.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

AGENCY NO. 43 WALL-ST., Jauncey-Court.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at this office.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over, interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.

E. E. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.

Thirty-third Dividend. A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st day of February, and unless drawn will be entitled to interest as a new deposit.

J. S. SLOAN,
Secretary

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1. will draw interest from Feb. 1.

ASSETS......$1,614,312 10 | SURPLUS......$139,034 77

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED FROM FEB. 1, which is equal to Eight per Cent. per annum. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—TO ALL STONE MASONS.—YOU are hereby notified that the operative masons of New-York City and vicinity are now on a strike on Commodore Vanderbilt's new railroad depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., in consequence of a reduction of their wages from $4 50 to $4 per day. We appeal to all members of the trade to seek no employment on the job until such time as our grievances are redressed. All papers friendly to the cause of labor will please copy. By order of the Society.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

COAL.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALdron in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF TOOLS OF Fulton Iron Works, comprising lathes, planes, drilling and riveting machines, shears and miscellaneous tools. Catalogue at the Works, 490 Cherry-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3	China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9	Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10	Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16	Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5	COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26
IOWA...............Feb. 12	EUROPA..........Mar. 5
ANGLIA...........Feb. 19	INDIA.............Mar. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)...........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. **$60.**
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The steamer ——— will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.

The steamer CONNECTICUT will continue her trips between New-York, Albany and Troy, leaving on SUNDAY, Jan. 30, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, near Canal-st. Passengers and freight taken at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 2,021.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz Meyer, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d of February, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870.
j31-1aw3wM* GEO. F BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 17th January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja24-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated, New-York, 10th January, 1870.
j24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,021. Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,555.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Southern District of New-York.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D., 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB SOMMERS, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,556.—IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES DEDERICK, of the town of Hurley, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wM*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE, competent American and English Protestant ladies as housekeepers; fully understand their business in private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses or widower's family, with grown children; no objection to the country; will work for the interest of their employers, or would go as invalid nurse. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; also, soup, fish, meats, creams and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent baker, and is willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen if required; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR and dressmaker will go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City references, and can furnish her own sewing machine if required. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; would like some gentlemen's or a small family's washing at her own house; first-class reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and efficient young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; five years in her last place in the City; will go to the country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook; good baker of bread and biscuits; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would assist with coarse washing if required; good City reference. Call at 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD French cook in a private family; salary expected $30, with a kitchen maid. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR would do light washing or assist; is tidy, systematic and orderly; best of City reference. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 13 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as first-class laundress; perfectly understands her business, and has excellent City references. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY governess or companion to an invalid lady, by a young lady who can furnish satisfactory references. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, houseworker, nurse or chambermaid. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY THE day in families, or would cut and fit in an establishment; has no objection to leave the City. Address No. 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 335,) for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., will be found a few very select servants, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids and girls of all work.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN, &c., servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish, always on hand. No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has long experience in the care of horses, and in all cases will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference from last place; has no objection to the country. Call until engaged at Mr. Lowden's harness store, No. 30 East 14th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class waiter; understands care of silver, &c., thoroughly; no objection to the country; has best recommendations for honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference. Address L. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; understands his business; is a good, careful driver; useful and obliging; good City references. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has nine years' reference from his last employer. Call or address D. L. G., No. 139 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; best references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; has the best references from his last employer; country preferred. Address G. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man with first-class City references. Address WAITER, 545 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION to manage a farm or as farmer. Address for one week FARMER, No. 245 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, OF EXPERIENCE and tact, who has been a successful New-York merchant for the past fifteen years, desires employment; will accept a situation either as salesman, bookkeeper or general manager in any respectable business where his energies and large business acquaintance may be made available. His testimonials are of the very highest order. Address H. P., Box No. 7 Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a first-class cook; English, Scotch or Welch; good wages; City references required. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SWISS PROTESTANT GIRL or woman as child's nurse; good references required. Apply at No. 622 7th-av., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

BOY WANTED—IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE; one who is quick and correct at figures. Address Box No. 2,556 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERT IN THE MANUFACTURE of eyeglass and spectacle frames. Address W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise.—Munie de bonnes references desirerait entrer dans une bonne famille. S'adresser au 405 5me-av., coin de la 37me-rue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the laws of the State of New-York, and of an act of the people of said State, entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and of the several acts amending the same, we, the subscribers, do by this certificate, duly signed and acknowledged by us, declare that the copartnership of J. C. HOWE & CO., in the City and State of New-York, have transacted business therein for a period of five years and upwards, and that all of the subscribers were copartners in the said copartnership, with Jabez C. Howe, since deceased, and that the business conducted by the said partnership is continued in the said City and State of New-York by the subscribers, under the same firm name of J. C. HOWE & CO.; and we hereby certify and declare that the persons dealing under such name or firm, with their respective places of abode, are as follows, viz.: George O. Hovey, of Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel R. Payson, of Belmont, Massachusetts; John B. Hutchinson, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York; Jacob Wendell, of the City of New-York; John B. Manning, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; George S. Bullens, of Newton, Massachusetts; Gilbert R. Payson, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Henry S. Hovey and Joseph C. Hovey, both of said City of Boston.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.
GEORGE O. HOVEY,
SAM. R. PAYSON,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
JACOB WENDELL,
JOHN B. MANNING,
GEO. S. BULLENS,
GILBERT R. PAYSON,
HENRY S. HOVEY,
JOSEPH C. HOVEY.
Ja17-law6wM

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER.
IMMENSE RUSH
FOR
BARGAINS.
RICH PLAID SATIN RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH FANCY AND PLAIN, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
WIDE RICH RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
WIDE RIBBONS, VELVET EDGE, 25c.
FEATHERS CLOSING OUT, 10c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
ROMAN SILK TIES at 25c.
5,000 RICH SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 25c.
SPECIE PAYMENTS
THE WORD
FOR CHEAP GOODS.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS CLOSING, 25c. piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
SILK GIMPS AND BRAIDS, 25c. piece.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
WIDE SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c. yard.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, 10c., 25c. piece.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 50c., 75c., $1 piece.
VELVETS AND SILKS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
VELVETEENS AND PLUSHES, 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 6c., 12c., 15c. yard.
GOODS SELLING
FOR CURRENCY
AT LESS THAN
GOLD COST.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
HEMSTITCH AND BRAIDED, 11c.
NEEDLEWORK-HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. to 75c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., up.
FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 50c.
HANDKERCHIEF-WORKED NAMES, 23c.
FINE HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up.
BARGAINS IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.
GOODS MARKED DOWN.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 75c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 40c., 50c.
WHITE ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, 95c.
BLACK ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, 95c.
OPERA ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, 95c.
MODES ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, 95c.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c.
MISSES' CASHMERE HOSE, 10c., 20c.
ENGLISH MERINO HALF HOSE, 25c.
BARGAINS BEFORE
TAKING STOCK.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
MUSLIN INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS, 5c. to 25c. yard.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c.
FINE WORKED BANDS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.
DIMITY WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.
WORKED SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2.
CLOSING LINEN COLLARS, 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
OUR FLUTED MUSLIN COLLARS, 6c.
SWISS MUSLINS, 20c., 22c., 25c., 31c.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
LACE COLLARS, 8c., 9c., 12½c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
CLOSING MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 25c., piece.
CLOSING CASH'S RUFFLINGS, 25c., piece.
CLOSING LACE EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c., piece.
CLOSING DAISY RUFFLINGS, 25c., piece.
CLOSING DIMITY RUFFLINGS, 25c., piece.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c. to 48c., dozen.
THE TRADE FRIGHTENED.
KINZEY
SELLING GOODS TOO LOW.
DEALERS
TELL ME I'M RUINING
THEIR TRADE.
THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE
PREFERRED TO THE
SLOW SHILLING.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST MACHINE TWIST, 50 yards, 5c.
BEST MACHINE TWISTS, 100 yards, 10c.
SPOOL COTTONS FULL LENGTHS, 1c. spool.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. spool.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c. skein.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 8c. piece.
WIDE 36 YARDS ALPACA BRAIDS, 58c. piece.
ALPACA BRAIDS 36 YARDS, ALL COLORS, 40c. piece.
CLOSING ELASTIC GARTERS, 5c. pair.
MOROCCO AND LEATHER BELTS, 5c. each.
BEST ALL SILK HAIR NETS, 9c. and 12c.
CLOSING WORSTED BRAIDS, 3c. piece.
BUTTONS OF EVERY KIND, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
5,000 ROLLS WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 8c.
BEST SWANBILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. each.
IVORY HANDLE TOOTH BRUSHES, 6c., 10c.
SILK AND IVORY SPANGLED FANS, 90c.
PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. pair.
JET SETS, 25c., 35c., 50c., 68c., 75c. set.
WAX DOLLS, 6c., 10c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
ON LOWER FLOOR OPEN
AT RETAIL.
LACES, VELVETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, FANCY GOODS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
NO. 645 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

Respectfully announce that having secured the services of a

FIRST-CLASS PARIS DRESSMAKER,

They are prepared to make up, at short notice and in the latest styles,

WEDDING, EVENING, DINNER, PARTY AND BALL DRESSES,

which they are confident will give perfect satisfaction.

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
IN
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EVERYTHING REDUCED BEFORE TAKING OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY.

Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Valenciennes, Point, Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c. A magnificent assortment just opened, of Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Guipure Bands.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, splendid quality in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors. $1 per pair. 200 dozen genuine Angele, 2 buttons (evening shades) $1 50, worth $2 25.
BENNET WILLIAMS.
No. 773 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-House, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.
GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to produce their title deeds, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in any of such lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1870.
THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
JAS. S. HENNESSEY,
Commissioners.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant; tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 153 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
AND
Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
who will appear in the
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
Translated and adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere..........Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers....................Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues..........Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrollez....................Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans.................Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus....................Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duke de Nevers.................Mr. G. METKIFF
Lemuel..............................Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Esop, a Hunchback..................Mr. G. LOVEDAY
The Duchess de Nevers.....Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara).....................Miss IONE BURKE
Lords, Ladies, Gypsies, Guards, Attendants, &c., &c.

The drama will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.
STAGE MECHANISM BY SHERWOOD.
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES BY LAUREYS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS BY BENEDICT.
The original music under the direction of Sig. Operti.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FEB. 1,
IL TROVATORE.
BRIOL, LEFRANC,
LUMLEY, REYNA, BARILI.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2,
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA.
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
FRIDAY, FEB. 4—LEFRANC.
MASANIELLO.
Signor LEFRANC in his celebrated role of
MASANIELLO,
together with a great cast.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Every Night at 8 and Saturday Matinee.
SURF,
SURF,
OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
THE GREAT SURF SCENE
NIGHTLY ENCORED.
*** Due notice will be given of the first production of Mr. Augustin Daly's new work entitled
FROU FROU.
*** Goldsmith's famous comedy of THE GOOD-NATURED MAN will shortly be revived, after a lapse of fifty-two years.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................Director
CINDERELLA MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME,
singularly novel and immensely popular, introducing
MANY NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.
THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK,
by Misses Hindley, Holloway, Edgar and Roberts, and Mr. Nat Austin.
The laughable Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON,
introducing the Comic Performing Horses,
RED CLOUD AND DUCROW.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

THE CHARITY BALL

will take place at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1870. Tickets $5 each, admitting one person, to be had of the

MANAGERS:

Mrs. L. Aspinwall,
Mrs. Averell,
Mrs. Abecasis,
Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton,
Mrs. Dan'l F. Appleton,
Mrs. L. Andrews,
Mrs. J. L. Abbot,
Mrs. Barreda,
Mrs. Barlow,
Mrs. Belmont,
Mrs. Jas. W. Beekman,
Mrs. Jas. Brooks,
Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett,
Mrs. A. H. Barney,
Mrs. L. B. Brown,
Mrs. E. Benedict,
Mrs. John Bryan,
Mrs. J. Bleecker,
Mrs. J. Bloodgood,
Mrs. C. C. Baldwin,
Mrs. Bierstadt,
Mrs. G. F. Betts,
Mrs. J. F. Butterworth,
Mrs. Geo. Byrd,
Mrs. Chickering,
Mrs. Edw. Clark,
Mrs. E. Cooper,
Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain,
Mrs. D. Crawford,
Mrs. Eugene A. Livingston,
Mrs. W. Mackay,
Mrs. E. H. Miller,
Mrs. C. A. Meigs,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,
Mrs. McCormick,
Mrs. Mathews,
Mrs. Mount,
Mrs. Jos. Marie,
Mrs. John R. Marshall,
Mrs. McKinley,
Mrs. George W. McLean,
Mrs. F. H. Macy,
Mrs. J McGinnis,
Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs. H. Meyer,
Mrs. I. P. Martin.
Mrs. D. Neftel.
Mrs. B. Nathan,
Mrs. C. O'Connor,
Mrs. H. Palmer,
Mrs. J. Pyne,
Mrs. E. Pierrepont
Mrs. S. Penniman,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. G. H. Potts,
Mrs. R. Phelps,
Mrs. W. Pell, Jr.,
Mr. Jos. Alsop,
Mr. L. S. Ashley,
Mr. E. H. Anderson,
Mr. T. C. Acton,
Mr. C. C. Allen,
Gen. W. W. Averell.
Mr. J. R. Bailey,
Mr. F. Bronson,
Mr. A. Bishop,
Mr. L. Boardman,
Gen. F. C. Barlow,
Dr. H. D. Bulkley,
Mr. C. F. Blake,
Mr. J. Bleecker,
Mr. H. Barry,
Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. Henry Clews,
Mr. J. Cadwallader,
Mr. Le G. B. Cannon,
Mr. J. G. Coster,
Mr. W. B. Cooper,
Mr. H. G. Chapman,
Mr. W. H. Calhoun,
Dr. W. Johnson,
Mr. H. Le Roy Jones,
Mr. D. Kingsland,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Mr. E. Kingsland,
Mr. L. Kountze,
Mr. W. Langdon,
Mr. A. Leary,
Mr. C. Livermore,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Mr. A. P. Montant,
Mr. H. Morgan,
Mr. W. H. McVickar,
Mr. Geo. W. McCullum,
Mr. M. Marble,
Mr. R. Moore,
Mr. Theo. Moss,
Mr. G. Natorp,
Mr. W. Oakley,
Mr. P. M. Oakley,
Mr. D. Pennington,
Mr. J. F. Pierson,
Mrs. Wm. T. Coleman,
Mrs. R. L. Cutting, Jr.,
Mrs. Israel Corse,
Mrs. Caylus,
Mrs. E. C. Cabell,
Mrs. S. B. Chittenden,
Mrs. Smith Clift,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
Mrs. Jno. A. Dix,
Mrs. L. Del Monte,
Mrs. H. Delafield,
Mrs. H. Dudley,
Mrs. W. P. Dinsmore,
Mrs. E. B. Dibble,
Mrs. A. R. Eno,
Mrs. Fremont,
Mrs. J. C. Fargo,
Mrs. Farragut,
Mrs. C. W. Field,
Mrs. Fiedler.
Mrs. G. R. Fearing,
Mrs. Godon,
Mrs. C. K. Garrison,
Mrs. G. W. Gray,
Mrs. W. T. Garner,
Mrs. Chas. Green,
Mrs. J. Griswold,
Mrs. T. Hicks,
Mrs. Jas. P. Hoy,
Mrs. G. G. Haven.
Mrs. W. S. Packer,
Mrs. W. W. Parkin,
Mrs. Ponvert,
Mrs. H. H. Parker,
Miss Patterson,
Mrs. M. P. Read,
Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt
Mrs. E. Raymond,
Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander,
Mrs. John Reily,
Mrs. J. H. Robb,
Mrs. W. G. Ray,
Mrs. R. Stebbins,
Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. J. Sherwood,
Mrs. E. Snelling,
Mrs. B. Sheppard,
Mrs. E. W. Stoughton,
Mrs. A. S. Sullivan,
Mrs. W. S. Shelton,
Mrs. George R. Schieffelin,
Mrs. P. Stevens,
Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. F. Skiddy,
Mrs. C. A. Seward,
Mrs. H. A. Smythe,
Mrs. J. Smith.
Mrs. Fred. Stevens
Mr. Henry Coster,
Mr. W. Clarkson,
Mr. Sam. Craig,
Dr. T. Cottman,
Mr. F. De Peyster,
Mr. J. De Neufville,
Mr. C. F. De Loosey,
Mr. Chas. De Kay,
Mr. R. De Camp,
Mr. J. G. Day,
Mr. C. A. Du Vivier,
Mr. E. Delafield, Jr.,
Mr. M. L. Delafield,
Mr. W. B. Duncan,
Mr. F. S. G. De Hauteville,
Mr. G. Dennison,
Mr. F. H. Dykers,
Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mr. Aug. Floyd,
Mr. E. Frith,
Mr. C. G. Francklyn,
Mr. Henry Pierrepont, Jr.,
Mr. John Pyne,
Mr. A. Pell,
Mr. A. Peabody,
Gen. A. Pleasonton,
Com. Pennock,
Dr. J. B. Reynolds,
Mr. W. B. Rogers,
Mr. L. Rogers,
Mr. M. O. Roberts,
Mr. P. Remsen,
Mr. Ed. Renwick, Jr.,
Mr. E. R. Robinson,
Col. Reed.
Mr. E. D. Smith,
Mr. J. Seligman,
Mr. Clifton Smith,
Mr. W. H. Shelton,
Mr. R. Schack,
Mr. B. K. Stevens, Jr.,
Hon. Aug. Schell,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hadden,
Mrs. R. S. Hone,
Mrs. Henry Hills,
Mrs. F. E. Howe,
Mrs. E. S. Higgins,
Mrs. Francis J. W. Hurst,
Mrs. Goold Hoyt,
Mrs. R. Hoffman,
Mrs. J. G. Heckscher,
Mrs. M. Howland,
Miss R. Hunter,
Mrs. C. H. Isham,
Mrs. Ad'n Iselin,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,
Mrs. L. Jerome,
Mrs. G. A. Jones,
Mrs. J. D. Jones,
Mrs. Louis Jay,
Mrs. E. Justh,
Mrs. Jaudon,
Mrs. F. P. James,
Mrs. E. Knower,
Mrs. Fred'k Kernochan,
Mrs. L. Kip,
Mrs. E. Kemeys,
Mrs. E. D. King,
Mrs. J. B. Lee,
Mrs. C. A. Lambard,
Mrs. G. H. Lemist,
Mrs. E. Ludlow,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. E. S. Sanford,
Mrs. A. F. Smith,
Mrs. F. Suydam,
Mrs. G. W. Thorne,
Mrs. H. Taylor,
Mrs. S. W. Trotter,
Mrs. J. S. Thayer.
Mrs. M. Throop,
Mrs. M. Taylor,
Mrs. A. Taylor,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Wm. Tracy,
Mrs. L. Turnure,
Mrs. J. H. Thompson,
Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. T. G. Walker,
Mrs. A. Whiting,
Mrs. H. D. Wallen,
Mrs. M. C. Whitney
Mrs. J. L. Wallack,
Mrs. C. Waddell,
Mrs. M. W. Ward,
Mrs. G. C. Ward,
Mrs. W. H. Wells,
Mrs. H. G. Wright,
Mrs. G. Wilson,
Mrs. J. K. Warren,
Mrs. J. G. Wilson,
Mr. H. Fitzhugh,
Mr. M. Fowler.
Mr. G. P. G. Foster,
Mr. J. C. Gray,
Mr. F. Goodridge,
Hon. C. G. Gunther,
Mr. S. Gandy,
Mr. J. G. Grafton,
Mr. G. G. Gray,
Mr. G. G. Howland,
Mr. G. Hoffman,
Hon. A. O. Hall,
Mr. J. W. Hammersley,
Mr. W. G. Hunt,
Hon. Jno. T. Hoffman,
Mr. J. J. Hyde,
Mr. F. R. Halsey,
Mr. R. Irvin, Jr.
Dr. E. L. Jones,
Dr. W. W. Jones,
Mr. C. H. Jacquelin,
Dr. A. Jacobi,
Mr. C. B. Stoughton.
Dr. J. F. Swift,
Mr. I. Sherman,
Dr. Marion Sims,
Mr. Sam. Stevens,
Mr. H. Stanfield,
Mr. W. P. Talboys,
Mr. H. A. Tailer,
Mr. H. B. Turner,
Mr. C. Toron,
Mr. T. Van Rensselaer,
Mr. Jules Vatable,
Mr. L. Ward,
Hon. J. E. Ward,
Mr. G. B. Ward,
Dr. L. Woodruff,
Mr. T. Woolsey,
Mr. G. P. Wetmore,
Col. Wagstaff,
Dr. Gus. Winston,
Mr. C. Du Bois Wagstaff,
Mr. J. C. Wilmerding.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front and back parlor and sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board; terms, including fire and gas, $20 per week; house in a very pleasant locality up town, west side, convenient to University-place cars and the principal hotels; family private and very small. Address Q. M. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, BETWEEN 31ST and 32d sts.—An entire second floor, consisting of six communicating rooms, with private bath, handsomely and fully furnished, to rent, with unexceptionable board; parties vacating will offer undoubted references.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING superior accommodation, without board, in a strictly private family, residing in East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., may address with name, L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS WITH superior board in a family residing in their own house. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 45 West 26th-st. to let, partially furnished, to a gentleman and wife until May 1; best reference required. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

A ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home and good home fare can be obtained.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av. Reference.

FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN BOARD and furnished rooms. Apply at BOARDING AGENCY, No. 54 West 32d-st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 406 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND (LAST TIME)
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that in consequence of the preparations for forthcoming novelties the
LAST MATINEE
OF
OURS OURS
will take place
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 5.
General admission to Matinee, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office, for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS, and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 5, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
C. A. BYRNE & STARR...................Directors.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
In consequence of the remarkable reception which this favorite opera has attained to among both press and public, it will be given for a few nights longer, Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in the role of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Seats for sale at theatre, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
BROADWAY, COR. 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE "CHILD COLOSSUS,"
14 years old, weighs 368 pounds.

Every day at 2, WILLIAM TELL. OLIVIA AND ROSA RAND.	LAST WEEK of IXION and DORABELLA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

THE CHARITY BALL

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

FEB. 3.

Tickets, $5 each, admitting one person; can be had from the managers.

LEVY'S SECOND FAREWELL
CONCERT, at ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss ANNA MELILIG,	PIANISTE,
Mme. SALVOTTI,	SOPRANO,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,	CONTRALTO,
Mr. RANDOLFI,	BARITONE,
Mr. NEMER,	VIOLONCELLIST,
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,	ORGANIST,
Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA,	ORGANIST.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Jan. 31, 1870.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., THIS EVENING. Addresses by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster, Rev. J. E. Cookman and Rev. J. M. Ludlow.

RECITATIONS BY MISS GERTRUDE KELLOGG at the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., for the benefit of Gospel Chapel, MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores and at the door.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL TAKE place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1870, under the usual management.

LECTURES

LECTURE IN THE ALEXANDER Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. and 18th-st., by Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Venice and the Venetians.* Admission 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.
HORACE GREELEY, President,
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PIANOfortes.—The finest instruments in this City, and the most reasonable in price, can be had at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of Kings.—SARAH A. LUDLUM, John C. Johnson, Abraham V. W. Van Vechten and Adelia L. Otis, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Ludlum, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM SHEPHERD, William F. Simonson, Ann Jane Jackson and James Jackson, her husband, John J. Althause and William T. Cushing, sole acting executors of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Althause, deceased, James M. Shaw, Jesse C. Rowen, Fannie A. Smith, Lizzie V. Smith and Harry M. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the new Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, at No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 25, 1870.
JOHN H. DEANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja31-law7wM* No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City.

IRON WORKS.

IRON RAILS.

IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by
WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.........................Proprietor
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Patrons of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE are respectfully informed that in order to fully perfect arrangements the Theatre will remain
CLOSED,
CLOSED
THE ENTIRE WEEK
for FINAL REHEARSALS of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
(by Jos. C. Foster and John E. McDonough,) preparatory to its First Public Representation
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870,
when it will POSITIVELY be produced on a SCALE OF SPLENDOR unexampled in
AMERICA OR EUROPE,
at an outlay of over
$75,000,
$75,000.
Box sheet now open.
SCALE OF PRICES.
GENERAL ADMISSION............FIFTY CENTS
Balcony.................$1 Parquet circle..................$1
Parquet..$1 50
Family circle.....................................30 cents
Private boxes, (containing four,)......................$8
Proscenium Boxes, (containing six,)..................$15

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ANOTHER DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT,
IN WHICH MR. GEO. L. FOX
WILL APPEAR IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
The performance will commence with
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
To conclude with the farce of
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the Olympic's entire company.
THIS GREAT ENTERTAINMENT
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2. Next week, Mr. GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Third week of the never before equaled Pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS.
Crowded every night. Best trick and transformations.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

THE THOMPSON
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
The most remarkable on this continent, is now on public exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 839 Broadway.
Open day and evening.
Free to all.
Sale begins Feb. 7.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
(COLOMBO GUARD,)
to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1870. ADMISSION TICKETS $1, admitting gentleman and two ladies. Tickets can be had at the door the night of the ball.
S. BACIGALUPO, Secretary. O. TENSI, President.

HORACE GREELEY
ON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
HORACE GREELEY will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," before the Lee Literary Association, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the door.

LECTURE.
HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD on "PHIL. SHERIDAN," Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 30 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing the same facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 28, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMPANY to the Annual Firemen's Ball for the Widows and Orphans, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st. towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY Ball.—A few tickets for the Ball of THURSDAY, 3d of February, at $5 each, can be had at the music store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.,
over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils, and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S.
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J. —The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information, address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

$2.50—**WRITING; BOOKKEEPING**, arithmetic, German, French, Latin, Spanish, $5 each. No. 62 Bowery. From Governor King: "Colonel Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previous will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, delightfully situated in a New-England village, sixty miles from New-York. Address DE GARMO, Box No. 453 Danbury, Conn.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.976 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Jan. 28, 30.268 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., Jan. 25, 29.432 inches; range, .836 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 42.2°; maximum at 4 P. M., Jan. 23, 58°; minimum, at 8 A. M., Jan. 28, 31.7°; range, 26.3°. Remarks—Jan. 23, rain from 8:20 P. M. to 12 M.—amount of water, .03 inch; Jan. 24, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 3:15 A. M.—amount of water, .02 inch; Jan. 24, rain from 8:45 P. M. to 12 P. M.—amount of water, .08 inch; Jan. 25, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 4:10 P. M.—amount of water, 1.38 inches; Jan. 29, .02 inch; total amount of water for week, 2.34 inches. Total distance traveled by wind during the week, 1,448 miles.

The delegates to the German Coöperative Life Insurance Association, "Hilfe in Unglück," met at No. 52 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. BIELING presiding, when a report about a permanent constitution of the Association was made and some routine business transacted. The Association numbers thus far, in over fifty sections, about 1,500 members in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

We are assured by Mr. GEO. W. BARKER, Master of Transportation on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, that the accident reported to have occurred Saturday night to the Washington train did not take place. The entire train, he says, was in the depot at 9:13 P. M.—one minute behind time.

Hon. William E. Dodge, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster, Rev. J. E. Cookman and Rev. J. M. Ludlow will address the temperance meeting at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, this evening.

Rev. FREDERICK EVANS preached last evening at the Laight-street Baptist Church, on "The Best Part of Woman's Rights," which he said was "to vote for Jesus and not for Presidents and office seekers."

Standard Division, No. 116, Sons of Temperance, assembled at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, last evening, to hear Professor VICHERSON, of Columbia College, lecture on behalf of total abstinence. The audience was very large. The lecturer made an eloquent appeal.

The HUTCHINSONS are going off for a temperance campaign in Vermont, and return here in two weeks.

CHARLES MUCKLA, aged 40 years, an Austrian, was accidentally drowned in a vat on Saturday night at the wool-dressing establishment of MAX EISNER, No. 13 Jacob-street. Coroner SCHIRMER directed that the remains be removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 508 Sixth-street, where an inquest will be held to-day. MUCKLA leaves a widow and several children.

A gang of burglars forced their way yesterday morning into the cellar of No. 934 Broadway, occupied by GUSTAVE RUNKELL, furrier. Mr. RUNKELL and his clerk, who sleeps in the store, heard the intruders, and fired several shots at them. They, however, escaped.

A fire occurred at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the lighter *Edward Bill*, owned by CARPENTER & MOORE, lying at Pier No. 39 North River. Damage $50.

LIZZIE CASEY died suddenly yesterday at No. 523 West Twenty-sixth-street, from unknown causes.

The greatest lecture of the world's history, embellished and enlivened by original poetic effusions and essays on the sciences, introducing remedies for the woe, pauperism and crime of mankind, will be delivered to-night at Oriental Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets, by the great American traveler, General DANIEL PRATT. Those who are familiar with this gifted lecturer's peculiarities, will not fail to attend.

EDWARD GAFFNEY and BRYAN CONNERS had a quarrel yesterday in front of No. 8 Pearl-street, when GAFFNEY received a severe knife wound in the face. CONNERS made good his escape.

JOHN FANISEY, aged 80 years, was drowned yesterday at Pier No. 50 East River. The body was subsequently recovered.

A horse driven by RICHARD DUFFY, of No. 73 Third-avenue, in Sixth-avenue, yesterday, took fright near the Central Park, and ran against an awning post, being instantly killed.

MARTHA REARDON, of No. 315 Water-street, died suddenly yesterday.

CORNELIUS DONNELLY, of No. 214 East Twenty-seventh-street, was bitten through the nose yesterday by a dog he was fondling.

AUGUST FROLURE, aged 56, a German, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 200 Delancey-street. The wound will not prove fatal.

BROOKLYN.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the Plaster Mills of GEO. STANNERELL, No. 15 South Third-street, E. D., caught fire and were totally destroyed, together with the contents. The loss is about $10,000—insured in the Lorillard, Fulton and Phenix Insurance Companies. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. A Mrs. SHEPHERD, residing nearly opposite the mills, on South Second-street, states that while up with a sick child she noticed a man, who lighted a fire in the rear part of the mills. The Assistant Fire Marshal has the matter under investigation.

GEORGE MYERS and JOHN WILKENSON were arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead pipe, valued at $150, from the houses No. 40 Summit-street and No. 39 Cheever-place, which they sold to PATRICK JOYCE and PATRICK CAMPBELL, junkmen. The junkmen were also arrested.

The parties drowned from the schooner *Gem* on Saturday evening, were JOHN ROBINSON, shipkeeper of the schooner, and his wife, and MANUEL ANTONIO, a sailor from the brig *Madonna*.

The jury in the PERRY murder trial, after remaining out until nearly 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and still failing to agree, were discharged. It is understood that they stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. A motion to admit PERRY to bail will be made to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

An important railroad meeting was held in Port Jefferson last week, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to see how much money could be obtained towards extending the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad to that place. The Committee reported $11,500 already subscribed, and they think $18,000 more can be obtained from the villages east of Seatucket. H. MARKHAM was appointed to wait on the officers of the Long Island Railroad to ascertain more definitely the conditions on which the road will be extended. A railroad meeting was also held at Smithtown last week for the purpose of taking into consideration the extension of the North Side and Flushing Railroad along the north shore of the island. Resolutions declaring that the welfare of the island demanded it were passed; also pledging the support of the villages along the island. A committee was also appointed to confer with the officers of the Flushing Road and get some definite proposition from them, and power was given them to call a future meeting.

The house of worship of the First African M. E. Church at Jamaica was dedicated yesterday. Bishop J. P. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. J. M. WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, Rev. T. GOULD, of Brooklyn, and the pastor, Rev. H. DAVIS PORTER. Over one thousand persons were present from New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The edifice is a neat one, seating about five hundred persons, and costing $2,100, all of which is paid but $800, which is in the form of a mortgage. The Bishop referred very feelingly to the recent change in the condition of colored people. The church has a membership of about fifty. Two hundred dollars was raised at the meeting towards paying the debt.

The people of Smithtown have been for some time agitated over a suit at law pending between RICHARD SAMMIS and the Commissioners of Highways. It having been decided to run a highway through his land the Commissioners offered him $200 an acre for four acres, which he refused to take. The Commissioners refused to give him any more, as land of a better nature was being sold for the same money. The case was tried before a Justice and a jury and SAMMIS was awarded $1,000. It is now alleged that the jury were tampered with, and the case will go on appeal to the County Court.

The connection of the new branch of the South Side Railroad at Hunter's Point will be complete by the latter part of this week. The work of extending the eastern end of the road to Setauk is being rapidly pushed forward. Ground has been broken on the Hempstead branch, and it is thought that by the 1st of July it will be in running order.

On Saturday last two peddlers entered the house of a colored woman at Comac, and threatened to shoot, and robbed her and outraged her person. They were taken in custody by a constable, who conveyed them before Justice JENNINGS and had them committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Riverhead yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

On Saturday last the funeral services of EDMUND L. HEARNE, late Judge of the Marine Court of New-York, took place in St. Mary's Church, Far Rockaway. The remains were conveyed to Bushwick-avenue by a special train on the South Side Railroad. They were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The store of J. B. & J. M. OVERTON was robbed a few days since by a boy named WM. HOLSE. The money drawer had repeatedly been robbed while Mr. OVERTON had gone to dinner. The thief was [illegible] placed to watch [illegible] the [illegible] door into the cellar.

There are at present [illegible] confined in the [illegible] County Jail at [illegible].

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The decision of Judge TAPPAN in the West Farms Boulevard injunction cases will be delivered in the Supreme Court this morning. It is the general impression that the injunction will be dissolved, inasmuch as the points raised are covered by the decision of Judge BARNARD in superseding the writ of *certiorari*, which appears to have given general satisfaction among the taxpayers.

A malady partaking somewhat of the nature of the dread disease, the rinderpest, which, it will be remembered, a few years ago created such frightful havoc among the horned cattle throughout Europe and the Americas, has made its appearance in Westchester County, and is particularly malignant in the vicinity of West Farms, where the larger number of cases have proved fatal. It does not appear that any precautionary sanitary measures have been taken to eradicate or arrest the evil, which is now spreading to an alarming extent.

A bill is in preparation, and will shortly be brought before the Legislature by Colonel MOONEY, to construct a macadamized road or avenue along the line of Harlem River from Spuyten Duyvel Bridge to Harlem. The measure is said to be very unpopular among many of the citizens of Westchester County, and strenuous efforts will be made by those in their interest at Albany to secure its defeat.

JOHN MUNCH, a German, who was on Friday arrested and brought before Justice HAUFFMAN on the charge of breaking into the house of THOMAS RODGERS, on the Boston Road, was discharged from custody yesterday morning, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the allegation.

NEW-JERSEY.

Late on Saturday night, a carpenter named JOHN WARNERMAKER, for twenty years in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, was run over and instantly killed at West End, Hudson City, while walking along the track. Owing to the misplacement of a switch, the train got on the wrong track, while he, thinking that the switch was right, as usual, had not time to get out of the way until he was struck by the locomotive and horribly mangled. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances was returned.

About 7 o'clock, last night, much commotion was caused in Hudson City by about 100 passengers on the horse railroad cars being delayed nearly an hour by those miserable conveyances getting off the track on the more miserable roads.

THE NEW FIRE TELEGRAPH.

Unequaled Perfection of Arrangement—The Most Complete System in the World.

In a few days there may be expected to be in operation in the City of New-York a system of fire alarm telegraphy, which for elaboration and general effectiveness has no counterpart in any other city of this Union or in any other part of the world. We subjoin a few details regarding it not included in our previous notice. The system embraces the whole island, forming a connected network of wires extending from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil. It embraces upwards of 2,000 poles, and more than 400 miles of wire. The most superficial observer in passing through the streets can scarcely have failed to notice the exceptional loftiness and evident strength of these poles. They have been brought from Georgia expressly for this purpose, and are of pitch pine, selected on account of its freedom from sap. The wire is of a compound description, the core consisting of annealed steel, covered with a sheathing of copper, and the whole tinned over to prevent corrosion. By this means a power of resisting tension is attained nearly twice as great as possessed by the wire in common use for telegraphic purposes.

The entire City is divided into several different circuits, having a circumference of from five to eight miles, each having a separate and independent system, all or any of which can, however, be joined by a contrivance to be afterwards alluded to. A circuit for speaking messages, embracing the whole City, is also formed independently of the other. At the central station, in Mercer-street, will be found converging a perfect forest of wires. In case of derangement by accidental contact, these have been very carefully and perfectly insulated, by covering them with woven cotton saturated in paraffine. Inside the central station is a splendid assortment of instruments, of the most elaborate and finished style of workmanship, constructed on the principle known as Gamewell's. Here also will be found what is technically termed the switch board, a contrivance for connecting or disjoining at pleasure the whole number, or any proportion of the various independent circuits which go to form the entire system. This piece of mechanism is a perfect marvel of complexity and beauty of adaptation, of which no idea can be conveyed without the use of technical terms not generally understood. These central arrangements, in common with the entire system, have been constructed by Messrs. CHARLES T. & J. N. CHESTER, No. 104 Centre-street, to whom the Fire Commissioners awarded the contract. The operations have been conducted under the immediate supervision of Colonel STEPHEN CHESTER, a gentleman as well known as an eminent electrician as for his gallant services in the Engineer Corps during the war.

So far as can be judged, the result of the work is extremely satisfactory, and will remain a lasting testimony to the far-sighted policy of the Fire Commission who authorized it. The difficulties attending its execution are hidden from a casual observer, but a glance at the miles of rock up town in which a place had to be blasted to receive the poles, and a visit to the bewildering complexity of mechanism, combined with the utmost simplicity of action, to be found at the central station, will convince even such a one that a great work has been quietly and efficiently accomplished, without exciting very much attention or astonishment.

New-York Bible Society—Sermon by Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar.

Last evening Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR preached before the New-York Bible Society, at the Anthon Memorial Church. The reverend gentleman took as his text, St. John, i. 4: "He was the light and the light was the life of men." He said that the Roman Catholics and the Protestants differed as to the interpretation of this text. The Catholics considered the Pontiff as the supreme head of the church, and as the light by which men were to be guided. Yet, according to the Bible it was Christ alone to whom we were to look for light. He, the preacher, would rather take the interpretation of some simple, earnest-minded Christian of the truths of God's Word than that of the most learned of Popes or most brilliant of Ecumenical Councils. Speaking of the Christian Church, he said it resembled those rocks in the ocean, which appeared to be isolated, and around and between which the billows rolled, yet below they were united on one firm, unyielding base. So it is with Christ's Church. Though apparently divided, it is so only in appearance. Of the Bible, he said that it was the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Directly we doubted its teachings we became lost and wandered in a maze of difficulties. There had been many dogmas, many creeds, but only one Bible. "Search the Scriptures, for they are they which testify of me." Could we need anything clearer or more explicit than this? We were told to look not to men but to the Bible. That was sufficient for our salvation. He prayed that the time might come when all might look to that book as the infallible guide to Christ's kingdom.

The Highway Robbery and Attempted Murder at Hyde Park.

Mr. LEFFERTS BERGEN, the man robbed last Friday night at Hyde Park, L. I., has been acting as the agent between the farmers whose land has been purchased by Mr. STEWART in order to straighten his Hempstead Plains lines, and Mr. STEWART himself, delivering the deeds to STEWART and receiving the money and often investing it for the farmers. As the farmers would often call on him for money he has found it necessary to carry considerable sums with him, and this fact becoming known to the robbers is supposed to have been the incentive to the crime. Friday, at 2 P. M., he left in the train for Jamaica, intending to change the money he had with him, about $2,500, for a check, and called on Judge FOSDICK, of that place, for this purpose; but as the Judge was engaged, he deferred it until Monday. While at Jamaica he called only at four places, and did not show his money at either place. He left Jamaica on the 6 o'clock Northport train for home, arriving at Hyde Park at 6:15. Neither on the train nor at Jamaica did he notice any suspicious parties. He left the station immediately on its arrival, walking up the track, having first taken off his overcoat, carrying it on his arm. About a quarter of a mile from the station, as he was leaving the track going down the embankment, a flash, a deafening report and a bullet whizzing by his face, warned him of danger. Before he could entirely recover himself, he saw the robber at his side with a revolver pointed at his head. This man he managed to knock down, but he was immediately shot by another, the ball passing through his leg, and, at nearly the same time, he was struck by a third man. Overcome, he was easily robbed of $2,070. With difficulty he reached a neighboring house, where his friends, having been notified, found him. The wound is not considered dangerous, though it is quite painful. The weapon at the first report must have been very near his face, as his lips are badly burned by the flash. The ground where the encounter took place is considerably trodden, and bears the marks of a severe struggle. Hyde Park is in the town of Hempstead, and was [illegible] purchased by STEWART. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the [illegible] except the report that [illegible] track walker [illegible] on Friday [illegible] two men loitering near the place of the encounter. The people in the vicinity are loud in the demand that the county officials look into the matter, and offer a proper reward for the conviction or arrest of the criminals.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Sermon by Rev. N. W. Conkling.

Last evening Rev. N. W. CONKLING delivered an address on the subject of "Education, and the Bible in the Public Schools" at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Education, he said, was one of the great questions of the time, and as Christians and patriots they were bound to consider it solemnly and carefully. There were different opinions expressed on this subject, some stating that the common school system should be abolished, that it was unconstitutional; others deny this, but say education should be secular, that the Bible should have no place in the public schools, that religious instruction should not belong to the system, and that the Catholic view of the subject was the correct one. This was a contest for their country and their God, and he asserted that under our form of self-government religion was indispensable from education. They were a self-governed people; education should go hand in hand with the suffrage; popular suffrage without popular education was positively suicidal. In the history of God's dealings with nations the lesson was taught that education without religion was simply a preparation for national downfall. A nation of Atheists is simply impossible, because some divine sanction is essential to the influence of law, and obedience to law is a condition of national life. If that were true concerning despotic governments, it were doubly true concerning our own, and hence they affirmed without fear, that religious education for the people was a right they should claim at the hands of the Government, and in order to this the Bible should be taught in the public schools. He was not advocating a union of Church and State, but what was absolutely necessary to the preservation and honor of their beloved land. Attempts were being made to exclude the Bible from the common schools, and it was the duty of every true patriot to resist them to the utmost of his ability, on the ground of its being a temporal right to society and to the State. One of the first obligations of a Government was to instruct its people in the moral duties of citizenship. The Bible was the text-book, and, unless a better one could be found, they claimed as a constitutional right the teaching of the Bible in the State-supported schools. It was evident, therefore, that the outcry against the Bible was only a war cry against our whole social system. Were they to succumb to the threats of the infidels of the old country, and give up their Bible, because the Man of the Tiber decreed that ignorance and licentiousness were the ends by which he sought power? What must they think of the audacity and presumption of those men who dare stand up in the face of this great nation and claim that they change all that they revered and loved for a barbarism which has cursed every nation that ever gave it a home? But let these men beware. There was life in this great Christian nation; the spirit of '76 would awaken from its slumber, and her sons would swear that this Christian land shall bow to no foreign foe, and that the God of the Bible would be their God forever.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D.

Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., preached last evening in St. Luke's Church, (Episcopal,) No. 451 Hudson-street, on "The Present Duty of the American Church." Some think, he said, that the grand mission of the Church to-day is to war against the numerous Protestant sects, and yet others that it is her duty to condemn the inroads of ritualism. He begged to differ from all these. The original and permanent mission of the Church is embodied in the words of the Saviour, "Go forth and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and behold I am with you to the end of the world." The Saviour sent his disciples as His Father sent Him, conferring on them all power, even as the Father conferred it on Him; and pledging himself to be with them to the end of time. Converting men, therefore, to the Christian faith, is the true and perpetual mission of the Church, and the injunction and command is in as full force to-day as when uttered by the Apostles. The means whereby the Church is to accomplish this great mission is the universal and perpetual publication of the true Gospel of Christ, and we cannot make war on any who adhere to this original faith. As for the Catholics, no one denies that they hold the original true doctrines, notwithstanding some errors which may have crept in; and however we may differ on these minor matters, we ought to reprove or remonstrate in the spirit of brotherly charity. The same rule applies to the dissenting denominations, with whom, as with the Catholics, the original faith of the gospel binds us together as brethren in Christ. Whether ritualists or dissenters, Catholics or ultra Protestants, they are all bound together in the great foundations of the faith; and shall we cover up the spirit of Christianity by mutual suspicion and crimination? The quarrels over forms are infinitely small when we remember their tendency to lead us away from the true duties of the Church. The great feature of Catholicity is the holding of the faith, of which, of whatever hue we may be, we are a part. The word Protestantism is made to cover a multitude of heresies. It can deny the divinity of Christ—it can deny the obligation of the sacrament, and make the Word of God a fable; and if their new theories be true, then is the Church of God in the depth of ignorance and gloom. Is our land evangelized? Where are the hosts who stand face to face with the Church? Whether this opposition appear as rationalism, subjecting the Word of God to the test of human reason, or as morality, which teaches that belief is unnecessary if the conscience is clear; or as liberality, teaching that it matters not what a man belives if he is only sincere, it is alike arrayed against the true faith of Christ. These and such as these are as much in opposition to the Gospel of Christ as if it had taken the form of heathenism. Spiritualism, which claims to number its believers by millions, substitutes for the word of God a pretended revelation direct from the spiritual world. This Anti-Christ claims twenty millions of believers in America, but even giving them five millions what a fearful record of infidelity, almost amounting to heathenism. In conclusion he called upon all holding the faith of Christ and His Gospel to cease their quarrels over minor differences of form and mode of worship and unite against the hordes of infidelity which now assail all the Church alike.

The Duty of Christians Towards Fallen Women—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Crosby.

A sermon was preached in aid of the "Home for Friendless and Unfortunate Females," No. 86 West Fourth-street, by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening. He selected the second verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke as his text: "And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, this man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." He asked if there were not Pharisees in the Church to-day who had a refined dislike for vulgar sin the same as there were in the time of Christ, when He was looked upon with aversion because He comforted and ate with sinners. He said every sin was equally abhorrent to God and to the teachings of Christians, and that there could be no distinctions. The special form of sin that is exhibited in fallen women is no worse than other sins, although it is so regarded. As it is now, a thief may repent, a murderer may reform, a liar may become a defender of truth, but a harlot is forever damned. A whoremonger and adulterer may resume his position in society, but there is an insurmountable social bar for the woman whom he seduced. He could not see why the sin of an adulterer should not become as hopeless as that of a fallen woman. There is no ground whatever for separating the vices of sinning men from those of sinning women, and there is no ground for making the sin of licentiousness any greater than any other sin. He, the speaker, had seen ladies approach female outcasts, who were full of repentances, as if they were performing an act of condescension, but he had yet to learn whether a proud woman was more deserving of Heaven than a poor Magdalen. He rebuked the spirit which treated the social evil as if it were the smallpox. It was not the part of a reformer to say "You sinner" to the erring one, but "We sinners," and to rescue her not by machinery but by love. If an asylum for the fallen was without the spirit of Christian love, it was nothing more than a whited sepulchre.

The Mormon Mission—Progress in the Long Island Utah.

Our readers will remember that last Monday's issue of the TIMES contained exclusively a full account of the operations of the Mormon General BURTON on Long Island. We stated therein that he, with a large force of missionary priests and elders, were laboring hard to establish a powerful Mormon branch on the Island, and had taken up his quarters at Baldwinsville, near Rockville Centre. There we are assured that his efforts have been crowned with some success. A few people have been baptized and gathered within the fold of Latter-day Saints, and have rented a room in which to hold their meetings. One of the missionaries has been left in charge, while the rest push on to other towns and villages to achieve similar objects, and finally build up, if possible, a second Utah. General BURTON now moves on to Freeport, where he intends to inaugurate a series of conferences the same as those conducted hitherto at Williamsburg. He is accompanied by a large force of preachers, whom he will send out to work upon a circuit of [illegible] that town. The [illegible] are very sanguine of his success.

The services at this church yesterday were very largely attended by those anxious to hear Elders PECK and JACKSON, of Salt Lake City. The subject of their discourse was the organization, laws and advantages of their sect.

TEMPERANCE.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches by Horace Greeley, Dr. Jewett and Others—Singing by the Hutchinsons.

The second of the temperance meetings held at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was fully as largely attended as the first one. The exercises of the evening began with singing by the HUTCHINSON family of the "Invocation." Rev. Mr. DUER then offered prayer, during which he said we had a rum-licensing religion and a rum system of Christianity. He wanted all the influences against temperance blasted with mildew.

The HUTCHINSONS sang another of their songs entitled "Friends of Temperance," after which Hon. HORACE GREELEY being introduced, reviewed the past fifty years of struggle for temperance, and summed up what had been accomplished in that time. His judgment was that the so-called "permissive Liquor law" was the right thing for our needs to-day. The best part of the country will always be able to do away with the liquor traffic. Let the people vote on the question whether they want liquor or not. He did not expect that the temperance cause would be triumphant immediately. No law will stop men's drinking, but it will remove temptation from the face and eyes of a great many. We average 300 murders in this City every year, and not more than one-tenth of them are committed by men who do not drink. Let the people of each township or county say whether they want liquor sold there or not. Liquor should be treated just as poison. Temperance, in its effects, is the best argument for temperance as a principle.

Another song was sung, entitled, "Clear the Track for Prohibition," after which Dr. CHARLES JEWETT was introduced. He said that in the early period of the reform its friends were few, and each one had to work. Now the fashion was to have the work done by committees. He described how notices of temperance meetings were disseminated in 1835. Individual effort was the secret of success then. People now think they can only do something when they are members of a Committee of six or of ten. The subject of temperance was not enough studied. He had been in the movement since 1826, and thought he knew something about it. A great deal of truth had been developed. It must be disseminated among the people. He would never allow any man, big or little, to say anything against the temperance cause in his presence, without his finding a customer on the spot. Ladies could do a great deal of good in this movement. He told of a Miss CARTER and the converts she had made to total abstinence at Lancaster, Mass. He wanted other young ladies to go and do likewise. The evil effects of intemperance, and moderate intemperance at that, were illustrated by a recent murder in Hudson-street, in this City. Alcohol is a stimulant narcotic; it excites at first, and then stupefies. The stimulant part prompts crime; the narcotic part is the influence that sways the human will. A man becomes first stimulated, then placed in a comatose state approaching insensibility. In passing from the first to the second stage there is a period of bewilderment and madness, when a man neither knows nor cares what he does. At this period the knife and the bludgeon are used, and murder is committed. If you drink liquor enough to reach that peculiar state of mental bewilderment, any one of you may become a murderer. He had found that three-fourths of the whole number of criminals in our prisons committed their crimes under the influence of liquor. Working for the temperance cause pays richly as you go along. In laboring to do good to others we are taking the best means to secure our own good. God never made a thoroughly selfish man to be happy. A selfish Christianity is a misnomer and nonsense. The "real article" prompts men to do good. Dr. JEWETT was listened to with great attention, and his interesting remarks warmly applauded.

After another song by the HUTCHINSON'S, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT was next introduced. He remarked that he was glad that they had "fresh meat" in the temperance cause. He was fond of going back fifty years, but he also liked some young blood. He paid a tribute to the efforts of the HUTCHINSONS, and thought he saw the time when rum would be banished from the land. He was in the temperance cause "head, neck, heels and everything." The floodgates of temperance were being lifted. There was need of it. The people were stupefied. Let work, work, be the motto. This was the ninety-sixth consecutive night that he had spoken. Mr. DIEHL was introduced, but only walked across the platform and took a seat. Dr. JEWETT told where they could get temperance tracts at No. 172 William-street. A collection was taken up.

Mr. MERRITT announced that they were going to use the Cooper Institute as a chapel and the Academy of Music as the main edifice. Every Sunday evening there would be services here. Professor GRAHAM made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Marriage and Divorce—Sermon by Rev. Henry D. Northrop.

A sermon on the subject of marriage and divorce was preached by Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church last evening, before an unusually large congregation. It is one great fault of the pulpit at the present time, he said, that many subjects are shut out from discussion which are vital to the welfare of society—questions which affect our everyday life, our family relations, our social duties, and which, moreover, are fully expounded in the Scriptures—as completely as if it were a sin to introduce them. If there are those who, in their magnificent wisdom, think a minister has no business to speak of marriage and divorce, I answer that since Christ and the Apostles preached upon these very subjects—since the Bible is full almost respecting them—I have no business to let them alone. We have to bear in mind that God has told us much about marriage, some things respecting divorce, and has counseled husbands and wives regarding their mutual duties. We are bound to heed all these statements relating to the family. After showing that God recorded marriage, Rev. Mr. NORTHROP proceeded to show that the marriage relation between man and woman should be perpetual, but that God had provided for separation between a husband and a wife under certain circumstances, such as wrongs on the part of one or the other or incompatibility of temperament, which were not to be escaped in any other way.

Prince Arthur.

Prince ARTHUR and his party spent the day very quietly yesterday. After breakfasting at the seasonable hour of 9:30, they attended Divine service at Trinity Church. In the afternoon the Prince took a long walk, which is a favorite exercise with him, returning to dinner at about 7:30. Whenever recognized on the street, he was the object of curiosity to a large crowd of people. The evening was spent quietly at the hotel. During the day, several prominent citizens called to pay their respects, which they did by merely leaving their cards. To-day a delegation of about fifty English residents of the City will call on the Prince at the Brevoort House, and an address of welcome to the City will be read and becoming congratulations passed. In the evening he dines with Mr. WM. B. DUNCAN at his residence on Fifth-avenue, after which he may or may not visit some place of amusement in the City. The arrangements for the ball at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening are of the most elegant and satisfactory character. It is gotten up by thirty-six of our leading citizens, each of whom will have ten tickets and no more for distribution among his friends. This will limit the number of participants to 360, and they will of course be the *crême de la crême* of New-York society.

Presentments—A Discourse by Rev. Uriah Scott.

Rev. URIAH SCOTT delivered a discourse last evening at Somerville Hall, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on "Presentments." These he divided into three classes, those popularly drawn from natural, everyday occurrences, those which resulted from superstitious imaginings, and those which are of supernatural origin. The two first classes the speaker characterized as trivial and unworthy of attention. The last he believed to be real Divine interference, intended to influence the character and conduct of men. They were of three kinds—strange sights, remarkable dreams and direct impressions. In proof of the occurrence of ominous visions, he cited the instances related as preceding the destruction of Jerusalem, of warriors fighting in the clouds and mysterious lights in the temple. He also told several anecdotes of remarkable dreams, which were followed by more remarkable fulfillment, and of strong impressions which had foreboded momentous results for good or evil. All these he believed to be of Divine origin, intended for our guidance at critical periods in our lives.

The Fifth Ward Murder—Postponement of the Inquest.

Coroner FLYNN decided yesterday to postpone the inquest in the case of WM. TOWNSEND, who was murdered so wantonly on Saturday [illegible] made a *post-mortem* examination of the body yesterday, and found, besides the wounds in the [illegible] and the arm, already described, one on the neck, which proved of a slight character. He was assisted by Drs. FINNELL and MCEWAN. The murderer, JACK REYNOLDS, appeared [illegible] yesterday, and maintained a [illegible] no doubt hoping to escape punishment through the broken meshes of our criminal laws. While conversing with one of the Police Sergeants, REYNOLDS remarked that he would have a fair show, adding that it was a good thing for him "that they did not hang any more men in New-York for murder." REYNOLDS was arrested on Friday night, in the Second Ward, on a charge of felonious assault, but was discharged on Saturday morning by Alderman MOORE at the Tombs, no complainant appearing. So excited were the residents of the neighborhood over the occurrence of yesterday, that they actually organized a force for the purpose of hanging the murderer, whom they proposed to take from the possession of the Police. Their threats were not carried out, however.

Chess Game Between Smith and Judd, of Michigan.

The annual tournament of the Michigan chess players has commenced. The subjoined game was contested by Messrs. H. D. SMITH and MAX JUDD in the tournament, and was won by the former. Mr. H. D. SMITH, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Michigan Tournament, is a fine chess player and problem composer. His set of problems took the second prize at the late tournament at Detroit.

A three-move problem, composed by him, was selected by the Committee to be engraved upon the gold medal given as the first prize in the tournament.

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

H. D. SMITH. White.	MAX JUDD. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3. B to Kt 5.	K Kt to B 3.
4. P to Q 4.	Kt takes P.
5. Kt takes Kt.	P takes Kt.
6. Q takes P.	P to Q B 3.
7. B to Q 3.	P to Q 3.
8. Castles.	B to K 2.
9. K to R sq.	P to Q Kt 3.
10. P to K B 4.	Castles.
11. R to B 3.	Kt to Kt 5.
12. P to B 5.	B to B 3.
13. Q to Kt 4.	P to Q 4.
14. P takes P.	Q takes P.
15. Q takes Kt.	B to R 3.
16. B takes B.	P to Q Kt 4.
17. Q Kt to B 3.	Q R to K sq.
18. R to B sq.	B takes Kt.
19. P takes B.	R to K 5.
20. Q to Kt 3.	K R to K sq.
21. B to R 6.	P to Kt 3.
22. P takes P.	R P takes P.
23. Q to B 3.	and black resigned.

Labor Movements.

A mass meeting of pianoforte makers was held yesterday afternoon at Ruppert's Brewery, when the men employed in STEINWAY'S manufactory resolved that they would all join in the strike unless all branches of the trade were paid their old prices. The piano-makers in the different shops in the City promised to help the strikers. A collection was started on the spot, and it was resolved to give the men on strike from $10 to $15 a week each, while the strike lasts.

At a meeting of Cooper's Union, No. 4, Mr. WM. FITZGERALD, the President, and Mr. O'FARREL were appointed a Committee to go to Albany, and work to secure the passage of a bill prohibiting the repacking of flour, sugar, &c., in old barrels.

Missionary Services.

The annual missionary services of St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Fourth-avenue, were held yesterday. In the forenoon Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., preached the sermon. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, and Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, of Boston, addressed the Sabbath School, and also the congregation in the evening. There was a large attendance at each of the services. In the morning and afternoon $6,400 were collected for the cause of missions, and in the evening this sum was swelled to nearly $10,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞@92⅞ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 87; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sperm Oil firmer. Linseed Cakes easier at £9 12s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Jan. 29—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 87; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¼; Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—1:30 P. M.—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard dull. Cheese, 72s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 91¾@91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 2c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.—Cotton opened quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 15 marc bancos 12 schilling.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The receipts of Cotton at this port for the past few days have been unusually heavy, particularly from the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Tallow closed firm at 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for P. Y. C.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—SUGAR—All qualities slightly declined; buyers demand a reduction; exported during the week, from Havana and Matanzas, 29,000 boxes, 13,200 hhds.; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 187,000 boxes, 16,000 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard dull at 7¾@8¼ reals ₱ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 dull at 9@11 reals. Molasses SUGAR declining; sales at 6¼@6¾ reals; Muscovado—Fair to good Refining dull; quotations nominal at 7@7½ reals. MOLASSES declining; small business done. LARD dull. FLOUR declining; sales at $9@$9 75. BUTTER dull. TALLOW firmer. BACON flat at 18c.@19c. HONEY firm at 4¾@4¾ reals ₱ gallon. WAX—Yellow, active at $7 75@$8 25 ₱ arrobe; White dull at $11 25. PETROLEUM heavy and active; in bbls., 3¼ reals; in tins, 3¾ reals. HAMS declining and unsettled; Common Salted, 20c.; Sugar-cured, 20c.@20½c. LUMBER—The market is supplied; Yellow Pine, $25 50 ₱ 1,000; White Pine, $24 50 ₱ 1,000. SHOOKS—The market is supplied with box. FREIGHTS—To the United States, declining; to Europe, steady. EXCHANGE—On London, 11¾@11½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1⅛@1 ₱ cent. discount; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, par@¼ premium; short sight, 2¼@3 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' sight in currency, 28@27 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 26@25 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—5:30 P. M.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR steady at $3 75@$4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining but in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at 90c.; No. 2 at 79¾@80c.; in the afternoon, No. 2 dull at 80c.@80¼c., cash and seller for February. CORN quiet and lower at 70¼c.@71c. for No. 2; afternoon, No. 2 nominally at 70½c. OATS quiet at 38¾c.@39c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 69c.@70c. for fresh No. 2. BARLEY active; sales of No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES firm at 91¾c.@92¼c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK declined 25c.; sales at $26 25@$26 50, cash, and at $27, seller for March. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@15½c., cash, and 15¾c.@16c., seller for March. MEATS dull; buyers and sellers apart; asking price, 10¼c. for Shoulders; 13¼c. for Rough Sides; 13¾c. for Short Rib, loose; 14c. for boxed. HAMS nominal at 14c. for Green; 14¼c.@15c. for Sweet Pickled. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 25 for Light; $10 50@$10 60 for Heavy. Live HOGS active and higher at $8 65@$8 80 for Common to Light; $8 90@$9 12½c. for Fair to Good; $9 20@$9 50 for Good to Extra Choice. CATTLE quiet and lower; sales at $4@$5 for Butchers'; $5 25@$6 for Fair to Good Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 42,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24¼c.@24½c. FLOUR—Low grades wanted; medium and best grades quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 10@$4 35; Extra, $4 40@$4 90; Double Extra, $4 85@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5@$6; Family, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 15; Choice, $1 20@$1 25. CORN heavy at 60c.@61½c. for mixed in bulk, 71c.@74c. for White in bulk, 76c. for Mixed sack, 76c.@77c. for Yellow, 82½c.@87c. for Prime to Fancy White. OATS heavy at 48c.@49c. in bulk, 53c.@55c. sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 45 for choice Fall. RYE quiet; Choice, 82½c. WHISKY heavy at 94c. PORK quiet at $27 25@$27 50. Dry Salted MEATS—Jobbing sales at 10½c. for Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Ribs, 15c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD dull at 15½c.@16½c. CATTLE active for best grades at $2 50@$6 50. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate local demand. WHEAT steady; Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12; receipts light, stock small. CORN dull at 74c.@75c. OATS unchanged. RYE steady at 85c.@90c. BARLEY steady; Spring, $1 10@$1 20; Winter, $1 25@$1 30. COTTON easier and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 95c.; buyers contend for lower prices. HOGS higher, with small receipts; sales at $9@$9 75; receipts, 650 head. Mess PORK quiet and firm; held at $27@$27 25. Bulk MEATS—11c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON held at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Sides, on the spot; ¼c. higher to come out of smoke; the quantity of Bacon smoked and ready for delivery is small. LARD dull at 13½c.@15½c. for Steam; 16½c. for Kettle; no sales. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying; par selling. Green MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 13½c.@14½c., the latter for lights.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—COTTON very dull and nominally ½c. lower; Middling, 24¾c.; sales 1,500 bales; receipts, 4,477 bales; exports to Havre, 3,378 bales; to New-York, 1,790 bales. FLOUR easier at $5 25@$6 12½. CORN firmer at $1 05@$1 10. BRAN, 95c. HAY lower at $28. BACON dull and easier; Shoulders, 14c.; Rib Sides, 17½c., and Clear Sides, 18¼c. HAMS, 18½c.@19¼c. LARD—Keg, 18c.; Tierce, 16¾c.@17¼c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 11¼c.@11¾c. MOLASSES, 65c.@70c. COFFEE firmer; Fair, 15¼c.@15½c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17½c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 121¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 131¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼@⅜ per cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—COTTON looking up; Middling Upland, 26c.@26¼c. FLOUR firm, demand limited; Extras, $4@$4 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 25@$5 50; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT firmer; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 28. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; New Yellow, 88c.@90c.; Mixed, 85c. OATS dull at 53c.@55c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 21¼c.; Refined, 30½c. COFFEE better; Rio, 17c.@17c., gold. SUGAR dull; Cuba, 9c.@10¼c. Porto Rico, 10c.@10½c. PROVISIONS—Small business. Mess PORK, $28. LARD, 16c.@17½c. WHISKY dull at 96c.@98c. for wood, $1 for iron bound.

OSWEGO, Jan. 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White; $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $1 23 for Amber State, and $1 35 for choice White Canada. CORN quiet at $1 05. BARLEY held at $1 03 for Prime Up Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 05 for bolted, $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged. SHORTS, $19@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $22@$23. MIDDLINGS, $30@$32 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06, to New-York, 86c., to Albany, 73c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 25¼c. FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT dull at $1 30@$1 40. CORN—White, 93c.@$1 02; Yellow, 96c.@98c. Mess PORK quiet at $29. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Hams, 20c. LARD quiet at 17c.@17¼c. WHISKY quiet at 99c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—COTTON declining. FLOUR quiet. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales 146 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$9; Leaf, $10@$36; official returns of sales of Leaf Tobacco for the year ending Dec. 31 amounted to 431,596,777 lbs. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD—Prime tierce, 17c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, 20c. WHISKY, 95c.@96c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 29.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 02¾; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2, $1 02½. CORN firmer; No. 2 Old, 93c.; New, 73c. OATS dull; No. 1 held 49c.; No. 2, 44½c. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—4,500 bushels Wheat; 8,500 bushels Corn; 50,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 2,800 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Mining stocks during the week have shown an increased activity, and prices favored buyers. Alpha, $11; Belcher, $15; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $19; Confidence, $20; Crown Point, $11; Empire Mill, $22; Gould & Curry, $44; Hale & Norcross, $158; Imperial, $31; Kentuck, $108; Occidental, $13; Overman, $65; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $53. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 83.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $4 50@$4 62. WHEAT heavy at 87c. for No. 1 and 80c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 55c. for new on the track. RYE nominal. Dressed HOGS heavy at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 5,760; shipments, 5,459; Market closed firm at yesterday's quotations, with yards all cleared. HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 7,250; market quiet at 9c.@9½c. for Poor to Fair; 9¾c.@9¾c. for Extra. SHEEP—Receipts 9,140; shipments, 8,400; market closes firm at previous quotations.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 04½. CORN nominal. OATS dull and declined 2c.; No. 1 State at 48c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY quiet; held at $1@$1 10.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c.; receipts, 1,752 bales; exports, 372 bales. FLOUR, $5@$5 25 for Superfine. CORN, 90c. OATS, 70c. LARD, 17c.@18c. PORK, $28@$28 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c.; Sides, 15¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—WHEAT quiet and dull. RYE nominally quoted at 80c.@85c. for State. CORN dull and no sales. BARLEY very dull with a good supply offering. OATS dull and held at 56c. for State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—COTTON opened steady and closed quiet; sales, 500 bales Middling at 25c.; receipts, 954 bales; exports coastwise, 586 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,978 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 43c. Strained RESIN firm at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR higher at $2 60. COTTON firm at 23c.@24¼c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 29.—COTTON in fair demand, closed quiet; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 24¼c.; receipts, 1,042 bales; exports, 434 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—COTTON—Heavy weekly receipts at all ports depressed the market; sales, 411 bales; receipts, 587 bales; Middling nominally at 24c.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 29.—COTTON—Receipts, 950 bales; exports coastwise, 390 bales; sales, 170 bales. Market dull. Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 White, $1 12; Amber, $1 05. OATS declining at 45c. BARLEY declining, $1 80 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 121¼.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1870.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.:

Your alarm works to a charm. Four years' experience proves it invaluable. I would not be without it for twenty times its cost. Inclosed please find check for additional attachments. Yours truly,

E. H. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Feb. 2	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Robert Plumber, William Wellington, Mrs. General E. Mower, Miss Josephine Mower, Miss Emma Mower, Miss Kate Mower, Master Edwin Mower, Captain Luke O'Reilly, U. S. A.; Mr. O'Niel, Edwin Harlow, J. H. McDonald, A. Classon, Rev. J. T. Saunderland, Jas. Honeyard.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Dr. J. T. Scott, F. S. Salisbury, A. Ernstein, A. Vetsburg, E. R. Pelton, Levi Taylor, J. J. Harmon, O. Dow, A. F. Hammond, J. W. Paul, Jas. B. Coffin, A. J. Dotzer, F. E. Sticken, A. W. Dana, H. G. Phillips, J. Flynn, and 10 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 7 12 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises. 7 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 49 | Gov. Island. 8 38 | Hell Gate..10 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 29, 60 miles N. from Hatteras, signalized schr. Etta, bound E.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 22, and the Pass 23d, with mdse. and 20 passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Left afternoon Crescent City aground on the Bar.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship South America, (of Boston,) Briard, London 39 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Passed Isle of Wight Dec. 22; came the southern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Western Islands, and since had moderate weather.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Havana 9 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Barks J. R. Hea, for Matanzas; White Wing, for Sagua; Linda, for Trinidad; brigs Charlotte, for Montevideo; Montrose, for St. Jago de Cuba, Galatea, for Port Medway, N. S., schrs. Thos Fish, for Matanzas; Hattie E. Smith, for Mayaguez; H. F. Baker, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—Sld. ship Missonguna, for Liverpool; schr. George Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 30.—The ship Sunrise, from Callao, spoke Oct. 29, ship Wellington, [illegible] lat. 24 S., lon. 30 W.; Nov. 11, bark Paraguay, 175 ds. from Liverpool for Honolulu, lat. 55 S., lon. 30 W.; 12th, [illegible] bark Charles Jackson, 30 ds. from England, [illegible] lat. 51 W., [illegible] bark Arcadia, from Honolulu, [illegible] 30 S., lon. 79 W.; [illegible] ship Nonchalant, 96 ds. from San Francisco for Liverpool, lat. 27 S., lon. 57 W.; Dec. 12, bark Colbert, 86 ds. from Glasgow for Adelaide, lat. 23 [illegible] 26th, bark [illegible] for Mozambique, lat. 12 S., lon. 31 W.; [illegible] brig Adelaide Atwater, from Hamburg for Mozambique, lat. 18 S., lon. 31 W.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29.—Arr. schr. Benj. S. Wright, Brown, Tangier, for Boston.

Jan. 30.—Arr. schrs. E. L. Fay, Baker, New-York, for Boston; Dictator, Paine, Norfolk, for do.

9 A. M.—Wind S. E., cloudy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Sld. barks Silver Cloud, for Liverpool; Washington, for Auckland; Forest King, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30.—Arr. steamships General Barnes and Leo, from New-York; Alhambra, from Boston; bark Sarah Mandel, from Maryport. Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Jan. 21, schrs. Sarah Maria, Silver Star and Israel Snow, ldg.

SEE

BROOKLYN

DAILY

"UNION,"

TUESDAY

EVENING,

FEBRUARY

FIRST,

ENLARGED

AND

IMPROVED.

Stewart L. Woodford

EDITOR.

MIDLAND BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8½ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage on all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. [illegible] PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

THE ONLY REMEDY USED BY many families is Hyatt's Swiss Liniment. 50c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.